



INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL  
MEDICINE

10, PARKS ROAD,  
OXFORD

County Borough of Ipswich.

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REPORT  
*of*  
THE MEDICAL OFFICER  
OF HEALTH  
*and*  
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER  
for the Year 1946.

65225





County Borough of Ipswich.

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
ELM STREET,  
IPSWICH,

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

It is with profound regret that I find the honour of presenting the Annual Report on the health of the Borough for the year 1946 has passed to me through the tragic death of its author Dr. J. W. Hunter.

The statistics of the year are in three respects especially gratifying and must have afforded him particular satisfaction to record. The Birth-rate reached the highest level attained for over 30 years, while the actual number of births was the greatest ever recorded in one year; on the other hand, the death rate was one of the lowest ever recorded.

The Infant Mortality Rate—a valuable index of a town's environmental hygiene—dropped to a level never before achieved, a most encouraging fact in these times of post-war difficulties.

I know that it would be Dr. Hunter's wish that appreciation should be expressed to the Committee for their invaluable support and assistance, and the staff of the Public Health Department for their loyal co-operation.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

D. E. P. JOLLY, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,  
M.M.S.A., D.P.H.

Acting Medical Officer of Health.

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# Public Health Officers of the Authority.

December 31st, 1946.

## MEDICAL STAFF.

*Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, Tuberculosis Officer and Superintendent, Ipswich Isolation Hospital.*

J. W. HUNTER, M.B., ch.B. (Edin.), B.Hy. D.P.H. (Durham), M.D. (Edin.).

*Deputy Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, etc. and Resident Medical Officer, Ipswich Isolation Hospital.*

M. MARKOWIE, M.D., B.S. (London), L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.  
(Appointed Dep. M.O.H., etc., 9th Feb., 1946).  
(Resigned 19.2.47)

*Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health, etc., etc.*

DORIS E. P. JOLLY, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.M.S.A., D.P.H.

*Assistant Medical Officers of Health and Assistant School Medical Officers :*

R. PHILPOTT, M.A., M.R.C.S. (Eng.) L.R.C.P. (London).  
(and *Clinical Tuberculosis Officer*).  
(Resigned 31st March, 1946).

GLADYS M. G. SPENCER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., M.A.

KATHLEEN M. WALDRON M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., (Temp.)  
(Resigned 8.2.47)

G. L. McLEOD, M.B., ch.B., (Temp.)  
(Resigned 14.9.46)

J. L. PATTON, M.B., ch.B., D.P.H.  
(Appointed 25.11.46)

*Medical Superintendent, Ipswich Sanatorium.*

W. F. SUTCLIFFE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.  
(Resigned 31.3.47)

*Venereal Diseases Officer and Dermatologist.*

S. M. LAIRD, M.D., ch.B. (Glasgow), F.R.F.P. S. (Glasgow), B.Sc., D.P.H.

*Public Vaccinator.*

H. W. FAREBROTHER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., (London).  
(Resigned 31.1.47).

*Orthopædics.*

E. C. BELL JONES, M.B., B.S. (Melb.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.), M.Ch. (Liverpool).

*Ear, Nose and Throat.*

K. W. MACKENZIE, F.R.F.P.S. (Glasgow).

*Obstetrics.*

F. R. STANSFIELD, M.D., B.S., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

## DENTAL SURGEONS.

*Education and Public Health.*

R. CUTHILL, L.D.S. (U. Liverpool).

W. H. J. CUPPLES, L.D.S. (Appointed 30.12.46).

F. E. STREET, L.D.S. (Appointed 7.1.46. Resigned 31.10.46)

KATHERINE L. HARRIES, L.D.S., R.F.P.S. (Glas.) (Temp.)

H. L. BATY.

G. ELLISON. 1, 2.	H. T. PIZZHEY, 1, 2.	W. L. BROWN. 1, 2
T. S. ELLIS. 1, 2	L. J. MASSAM. 1, 2.	A. E. INNES. 1, 2.
(Resigned 14.7.46).		((Resigned 23.2.47).

Miss H. DÓLAN. 3, 4, 5. (Resigned 19.10.46).

Miss M. PRESTON. 3, 4, 5. (Appointed 14.10 46).

Miss F. M. CROSS. 3, 4, 5.	Miss M. H. WILLIAMSON. 3, 4, 5.
„ E. T. CONWAY. 3, 4, 5,	(Resigned 15.3.47).
(Resigned 7.12.48).	„ E. M. LEAHY. 3, 4, 5.
„ I. G. HORSMAN. 3, 4, 5	(Resigned 5.2.46).
(Resigned 28.2.47).	„ M. E. WALLER. 3, 4, 5.
	„ M. KEYS. 3, 4, 5.
	(Commenced 22.7.46).

Miss E. GREAVES, 3, 4.

Miss C. MELIA, 3, 6.

Miss M. D. DOWN. 3, 4, 7.

Miss H. M. MAUN. 3, 4.	Miss M. J. O'MAHONY, 3, 4.
„ C. E. CURRAN. 3, 4	(Resigned 21.4.47)
„ H. M. MOORE. 4.	„ E. M. TURNER, 3, 4.
„ F. R. PANNIFER. 3, 4.	(Resigned 5.3.46).
„ F. M. FROST 3, 4.	„ G. J. RAWLINS, 3, 4.
„ F. A. M. TAYLOR, 3, 4.	„ R. L. LARTER, 3, 4.
„ R. MAXWELL, 3, 4.	„ J. E. WEEDON
(Appointed 18.6.46)	(Resigned 30.6.46).
„ A. LEWIS, 3, 4.	„ D. B. BOXER, 3, 4.
(Appointed 18.6.46)	(Appointed 18.3.46).

H. J. WALTON. 1.

W. LINCOLNE SUTTON, F.I.C.

Ipswich District, S. JAMES.

Miss M. BLYTH, 3, 4, 5.

- 1.—Sanitary Inspectors Certificate R.S. Institute.      3.—State Registered Nurse.  
2.—Meat Inspectors Certificate.      do.      4.—State Certified Midwife  
5.—Health Visitors Certificate R.S.I.  
6.—State Registered Fever Nurse.  
7.—Midwives Teachers Certificate

## EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR 1946.

Relating to the net births and deaths after correction for inward and outward transfers as furnished by the Registrar-General.

Estimated Civilian Population ... 97,010

		Total.	M.	F.	
LIVE BIRTHS	Legitimate	2,041	1,024	1,017	} Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated civilian population 23.1
"	Illegitimate	204	83	121	
Total		2,245	1,107	1,138	

STILLBIRTHS	Legitimate	48	31	17	} Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births, 24.3
"	Illegitimate	8	4	4	
Total		56	35	21	

DEATHS (Civilians)	...	1,020	514	506	} Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated civilian population 10.5.
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Deaths from puerperal causes:—

	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
Puerperal Sepsis	...	—
Other Maternal causes	1	0.43
Total...	1	0.43

Death-rate of Infants under one year of age:—

All infants per 1,000 live births	...	28
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	28
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	29

		Males.	Females.	Total.
Deaths from	Cancer (all ages)	93	94	187
"	Measles (all ages)	—	—	—
"	Whooping Cough (all ages)	1	—	1
"	Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	2	—	2
"	Diphtheria (all ages)	—	1	1



## POPULATION.

In view of the interest which is being taken at the moment with regard to the population of the Borough, I append Tables giving the Census populations and the Registrar-General's estimates for recent years.

## CENSUS POPULATIONS.

Year .	Census Populations.			Population Increases					Females per 1,000 Males.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Total Increases.	Per cent. Proportions.	Natural Increases	Migrations.		
							Inward.	Outward.	
1801	4,984	6,293	11,277	—	—	—	—	—	1,262
1811	6,064	7,606	13,670	2,393	21.2	—	—	—	1,254
1821	7,831	9,355	17,186	3,516	25.6	—	—	—	1,194
1831	9,169	11,032	20,201	3,015	17.5	—	—	—	1,203
1841	11,894	13,490	25,384	5,185	25.6	—	—	—	1,134
1851	15,474	17,440	32,914	7,530	29.6	2,822	4,708	—	1,127
1861	17,667	20,283	37,950	5,036	15.3	4,075	961	—	1,148
1871	20,047	22,900	42,947	4,997	13.1	4,373	624	—	1,143
1881	23,608	26,712	50,320	7,373	17.1	5,290	2,083	—	1,131
1891	26,658	30,712	57,360	7,040	13.9	7,033	7	—	1,151
1901	31,181	35,449	66,630	9,270	16.1	6,610	2,660	—	1,136
1911	34,980	38,952	73,932	7,302	10.9	8,232	—	930	1,113
1921	37,359	42,012	79,371	5,439	7.4	5,979	—	540	1,124
1931	41,285	46,217	87,502	8,131	10.2	5,616	2,515	—	1,119

## REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S ESTIMATES.

(At the 30th June, of each year).

Year.	Persons.	Year.	Persons	Year	Persons
1931	87,770	1936	92,470	1941	84,950*
1932	88,700	1937	93,870	1942	85,210*
1933	89,070	1938	95,070	1943	86,290*
1934	90,157	1939	96,500	1944	87,290*
1935	91,400	1940	91,230*	1945	88,920*
				1946	97,010*

\* Civilians only.

It is interesting to record that the Registrar-General, in his Quarterly Return for the December quarter, 1946, estimated the civilian population of Ipswich at the 31st December, 1946 to be 100,010.

## MARRIAGES.

The number of marriages registered in Ipswich in 1946 was 922.

The following is a Table showing the number of marriages and the marriage rate since 1841:—

Periods.	No. of Marriages.	Marriage rates per 1000 living.	
		Ipswich.	England & Wales.
1841—1850	2,815	19.43	16.1
1851—1860	3,302	18.70	16.9
1861—1870	3,550	17.64	16.6
1871—1880	4,143	17.77	16.2
1881—1890	4,152	15.37	14.9
1891—1900	4,777	15.43	15.6
1901—1910	5,209	14.86	15.5
1911—1920	6,819	17.83	16.6
1921—1930	6,740	16.20	15.5
1931—1940	8,396	18.49	17.7
1841—1845	1,239	18.29	15.7
1846—1850	1,576	20.42	16.5
1851—1855	1,689	19.84	17.1
1856—1860	1,613	17.65	16.7
1861—1865	1,790	18.35	16.8
1866—1870	1,760	16.96	16.4
1871—1875	2,072	18.56	17.1
1876—1880	2,071	17.04	15.3
1881—1885	2,170	16.59	15.2
1886—1890	1,982	14.22	14.7
1891—1895	2,326	15.60	15.1
1896—1900	2,451	15.28	16.1
1901—1905	2,560	14.99	15.6
1906—1910	2,649	14.73	15.3
1911—1915	3,201	16.94	16.4
1916—1920	3,618	18.70	16.8
1921—1925	3,316	16.34	15.7
1926—1930	3,424	16.06	15.4
1931—1935	3,650	16.32	16.2
1936—1940	4,746	20.65	19.2
1941—1945	4,241	19.14	16.7
1938	808	16.99	17.6
1939	1,132	23.37	21.2
* 1940	1,175	25.75	22.5
* 1941	919	21.63	18.6
* 1942	942	22.11	17.7
* 1943	665	15.41	14.1
* 1944	753	14.96	14.3
* 1945	962	21.62	18.7
* 1946	922	19.00	17.9

• Based on Civilian populations

The highest marriage-rate recorded in Ipswich was 25.75 in 1940 (based on civilian population only), and the lowest, 13.0 in 1887.

**BIRTHS.**

2,245 births were registered in Ipswich in 1946 as compared with 1,786 in the previous year.

The births and birth-rates are set forth in the following Table:

Periods.	Number.			Rates per 1,000 living.	
	Males.	Females.	Persons	Ipswich.	England and Wales.
1841—1850	4,783	4,608	9,391	32.4	32.6
1851—1860	6,088	5,837	11,925	33.7	34.1
1861—1870	6,805	6,488	13,293	33.0	35.2
1871—1880	8,005	7,606	15,611	33.4	35.4
1881—1890	8,619	8,485	17,104	31.6	32.4
1891—1900	9,058	8,729	17,787	28.7	29.9
1901—1910	9,586	9,212	18,798	26.8	27.2
1911—1920	8,436	8,102	16,538	21.6	21.8
1921—1930	7,602	7,396	14,998	18.0	18.3
1931—1940	6,961	6,704	13,665	14.9	14.9
1841—1845	2,036	2,056	4,092	30.2	32.3
1846—1850	2,747	2,552	5,299	34.3	32.8
1851—1855	2,914	2,864	5,778	33.9	33.9
1856—1860	3,174	2,973	6,147	33.6	34.4
1861—1865	3,308	3,144	6,452	33.0	35.1
1866—1870	3,497	3,344	6,841	32.9	35.3
1871—1875	3,820	3,646	7,466	33.4	35.5
1876—1880	4,185	3,960	8,145	33.5	35.3
1881—1885	4,258	4,230	8,488	32.4	33.5
1886—1890	4,361	4,255	8,616	30.9	31.4
1891—1895	4,444	4,339	8,783	29.4	30.5
1896—1900	4,614	4,390	9,004	28.0	29.3
1901—1905	4,899	4,719	9,618	28.1	28.2
1906—1910	4,687	4,493	9,180	25.5	26.3
1911—1915	4,481	4,271	8,752	23.1	23.6
1916—1920	3,955	3,831	7,786	20.1	20.1
1921—1925	3,829	3,883	7,712	19.0	19.9
1926—1930	3,773	3,513	7,286	17.1	16.7
1931—1935	3,395	3,310	6,705	14.9	15.0
1936—1940	3,566	3,394	6,960	14.8	14.8
1941—1945	4,089	3,617	7,706	17.8	15.9
1938	752	707	1,459	15.4	15.1
1939	705	704	1,409	14.6	14.9
1940	672	649	1,321	14.5	14.5
1941	664	625	1,289	15.2	14.1
1942	745	692	1,437	16.8	15.6
1943	767	653	1,420	16.5	16.2
1944	932	842	1,774	20.3	17.5
1945	981	805	1,786	20.1	16.1
1946	1,107	1,138	2,245	23.1	19.1

The Ipswich rates from 1940-1946 are based on civilian populations.

The number of births registered in Ipswich in 1946 was the highest ever and we must go back to the period 1911-1915 to find a comparable birth-rate.

The highest birth-rate ever recorded in Ipswich occurred in the year 1850, almost one hundred years ago, when it stood at 36.5 per 1,000 living. Had the same rate obtained in 1946 the number of births would have been 3,540.

## ANNUAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS BY SEX AND LEGITIMACY.

The local experience since 1921 is shown thus:—

Year.	Legitimate.			Illegitimate.			All Births.			Males per 1,000 Females.
	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	
1921	808	831	1,639	36	49	85	*844	880	1,724	959
1922	731	777	1,508	42	36	78	773	813	1,586	958
1923	754	733	1,487	28	33	61	782	766	1,548	1,021
1924	700	669	1,369	35	29	64	735	698	1,433	1,053
1925	661	695	1,356	34	31	65	695	726	1,421	957
1926	748	735	1,483	29	28	57	777	763	1,540	1,018
1927	689	665	1,354	40	22	62	729	687	1,416	1,061
1928	736	625	1,361	32	31	63	768	656	1,424	1,170
1929	694	678	1,372	31	35	66	725	713	1,438	1,017
1930	742	669	1,411	32	25	57	774	694	1,468	1,115
1921-1930	7,263	7,077	14,340	339	319	658	7,602	7,396	14,998	1,028
1931	668	635	1,303	34	34	68	702	669	1,371	1,049
1932	641	656	1,297	30	36	66	671	692	1,363	969
1933	625	581	1,206	35	33	68	660	614	1,274	1,075
1934	632	599	1,231	25	35	60	657	634	1,291	1,036
1935	672	664	1,336	33	37	70	705	701	1,406	1,005
1936	677	645	1,322	24	32	56	701	677	1,378	1,035
1937	696	626	1,322	40	31	71	736	657	1,393	1,120
1938	728	672	1,400	24	35	59	752	707	1,459	1,064
1939	666	669	1,335	39	35	74	705	704	1,409	1,001
1940	637	607	1,244	35	42	77	672	649	1,321	1,035
1931-1940	6,642	6,354	12,996	319	350	669	6,961	6,704	13,665	1,038
1941	624	586	1,210	40	39	79	664	625	1,289	1,062
1942	693	638	1,331	52	54	106	745	692	1,437	1,076
1943	715	610	1,325	32	43	95	767	653	1,420	1,174
1944	832	753	1,585	100	89	189	932	842	1,774	1,107
1945	847	688	1,535	134	117	251	981	805	1,786	1,218
1946	1,024	1,017	2,041	83	121	204	1,107	1,138	2,245	972

It will be noted from the above Table that during the war years the number of illegitimate births rose sharply to a maximum figure of 251 in 1945 as compared with an average of 66.9 per annum during the decennium 1931-1940.

In 1939 the percentage of illegitimate births to the total births was 5.26 but in 1945 the figure was 14.05.

An examination of the figures as to illegitimate births in Ipswich during the 1914-1918 war indicates that there was no similar rise above the average of the decennium.

## STILL-BIRTHS.

(Based on the available local Statistics.)

There were 55 still-births in Ipswich in 1946, giving a rate per 1,000 of the total births of 23.9.

## ANALYSIS.

## (1) GENERAL.

Total Number.	Illegitimate.	Rate per 1,000. Live and Still-births
55	7	23.9

## (2) SEX.

Males.	Females.
35	20

## (3) MATURITY.

Full Term.	Premature.	Not Stated.
30	25	—

## (4) PLACE IN FAMILY.

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th
29	11	6	3	—	2	1	1	1	—	1

## (5) ANTE-NATAL SUPERVISION.

Doctor.	Municipal Clinic.	No Ante-natal Care
30	21	4

## (6) PLACE OF BIRTH.

Place.		Cases delivered.	Still-births.
Hospital.	East Suffolk Hospital	40	6
	Borough General Hospital	207	22
Maternity Homes.	Municipal Maternity Home	530	8
	Other Maternity Homes	106	3
Domiciliary.	Doctors Booked cases	512	11
	Midwives' Booked cases	756	5

## (7) ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS.

Maternal Abnormalities.	Foetal Abnormalities.	Difficult Labour.	No obvious cause.
21	10	6	8

(a) *Maternal Abnormalities*:—

Toxaemia, 8. Antepartum haemorrhage, 3. Hydramnios 3,  
Other Diseases, 7.

(b) *Foetal Abnormalities*:—

Anencephaly, 4. Hydrocephalus and Spina bifida, 1.  
Intra-uterine Death 3, Cord Round Neck 2.

## DEATHS.

## DEATHS AT THE VARIOUS AGE GROUPS DURING 1946.

	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	Total all ages
Males	33	7	9	39	147	279	514
Females	31	3	4	42	93	333	506
Persons	64	10	13	81	240	612	1020

The age distribution of the deaths was very much the same as for 1945. Deaths of persons of 65 years of age and upwards accounted for 60% of the deaths (59.1% in 1945).



## DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES, 1946.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Males	Females	Total
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever ...	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	1	—	1
Searlet Fever ...	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	1	—	1
Diphtheria ...	—	1	1
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	21	16	37
Other Tuberculosis ...	1	3	4
Syphilis ...	6	3	9
Influenza ...	7	4	11
Measles ...	—	—	—
Ae. Poliomyel. and Polio Enceph. ...	—	—	—
Ac. Inf. Enceph. ...	—	—	—
Cancer ...	93	94	187
Diabetes ...	5	4	9
Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc. ...	52	52	104
Heart Disease ...	134	135	269
Other Circulatory Diseases ...	11	17	28
Bronchitis ...	18	27	45
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	17	26	43
Other Respiratory Diseases ...	6	1	7
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum ...	16	3	19
Diarrhoea, under 2 years ...	2	—	2
Appendicitis ...	1	—	1
Other Digestive Diseases ...	11	13	24
Nephritis ...	16	18	34
Puerperal Sepsis ...	—	—	—
Other Maternal Causes ...	—	1	1
Premature Birth ...	5	10	15
Con. Mal., Birth Inj., Infant Dis. ...	16	11	27
Suicide ...	5	7	12
Road Traffic Accidents ...	4	2	6
Other Violent Causes ...	14	10	24
All Other Causes ...	51	48	99
TOTAL ALL CAUSES ...	514	505	1,020

It will be seen from this Table that heart diseases (including other Circulatory diseases) account for the greatest number of deaths (29.1%) and Cancer was the next highest (18.3%).

This is the same as for 1945, when the percentages were 33.3 and 16.4 respectively.

# DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES FROM ALL CAUSES AT ALL AGES.

The following Table shows the crude death-rates, decennial and quinquennial, since 1841, and annual since 1931, recorded for Ipswich and compared with the corresponding rates for England and Wales.

Periods.	No. of Deaths (Ipswich).			Crude Death-rates per 1000 living					
	M.	F.	P.	Males.		Females.		Persons.	
				Ipswich	E. & W.	Ipswich	E. & W.	Ipswich	E. & W.
1841—1850	3,245	3,324	6,569	23.86	23.1	21.62	21.6	22.67	22.4
1851—1860	3,863	3,987	7,850	23.39	23.1	21.22	21.4	22.24	22.2
1861—1870	4,440	4,480	8,920	23.66	23.7	20.84	21.4	22.16	22.5
1871—1880	5,273	5,044	10,317	24.15	22.7	20.34	20.1	22.12	21.4
1881—1890	5,053	5,016	10,069	20.02	20.3	17.43	18.1	18.64	19.1
1891—1900	5,649	5,529	11,178	19.56	19.3	16.74	17.1	18.06	18.2
1901—1910	5,335	5,231	10,566	16.17	16.4	14.09	14.4	15.07	15.4
1911—1920	5,270	5,283	10,553	14.56	15.9	13.10	13.0	13.19	14.3
1921—1930	4,604	4,778	9,382	11.76	12.9	10.88	11.4	11.29	12.1
1931—1940	5,176	5,486	10,662	12.74		11.55		12.15	12.2
1841—1845	1,402	1,417	2,819	22.07	22.1	19.70	20.6	20.81	21.4
1846—1850	1,843	1,907	3,750	25.43	24.1	23.43	22.6	24.30	23.3
1851—1855	1,989	1,971	3,960	24.90	23.5	21.80	21.8	23.26	22.7
1856—1860	1,874	2,016	3,890	21.97	22.6	20.69	21.0	21.29	21.8
1861—1865	2,235	2,314	4,549	24.59	23.7	22.21	21.5	23.32	22.6
1866—1870	2,205	2,166	4,371	22.79	23.7	19.56	21.2	21.07	22.4
1871—1875	2,586	2,440	5,026	24.78	23.3	20.52	20.7	22.51	22.0
1876—1880	2,687	2,604	5,291	23.58	22.1	20.16	19.5	21.76	20.8
1881—1885	2,496	2,505	5,001	20.37	20.5	18.01	18.3	19.12	19.4
1886—1890	2,557	2,511	5,068	19.69	20.0	16.88	17.8	18.19	18.9
1891—1895	2,841	2,760	5,601	20.46	19.8	17.32	17.7	18.78	18.7
1896—1900	2,808	2,769	5,577	18.73	18.8	16.20	16.6	17.38	17.7
1901—1905	2,692	2,636	5,328	16.80	17.1	14.55	15.0	15.60	16.0
1906—1910	2,643	2,595	5,238	15.57	15.6	13.66	13.8	14.56	14.7
1911—1915	2,765	2,597	5,362	15.43	15.4	13.06	13.2	14.19	14.3
1916—1920	2,505	2,686	5,191	13.71	16.5	13.14	12.8	13.41	14.4
1921—1925	2,200	2,330	4,530	11.53	13.0	10.87	11.4	11.18	12.2
1926—1930	2,404	2,448	4,852	11.98	12.9	10.89	11.4	11.40	12.1
1931—1935	2,426	2,648	5,074	11.50	12.7	11.21	11.4	11.34	12.0
1936—1940	2,750	2,838	5,588	12.41		11.46		11.93	12.4
1941—1945	2,691	2,662	5,353	13.07		11.65		12.37	11.8
1931	487	542	1,029	11.76	13.0	11.71	11.6	11.73	12.3
1932	495	573	1,068	11.88	12.7	12.33	11.4	12.12	12.0
1933	487	532	1,019	11.58	12.9	11.30	11.7	11.44	12.3
1934	478	505	983	11.23	12.5	10.60	11.1	10.90	11.8
1935	479	496	975	11.10	12.5	10.27	11.1	10.66	11.7
1936	533	580	1,113	12.21	12.9	11.87	11.4	12.03	12.1
1937	483	535	1,018	10.90	13.2	10.79	11.7	10.84	12.4
1938	546	525	1,071	12.17	—	10.46	—	11.27	11.6
1939	543	574	1,117	11.90	—	11.22	—	11.54	12.1
* 1940	645	624	1,269	14.98	—	12.95	—	13.96	13.9
* 1941	569	544	1,113	14.19	—	12.13	—	13.16	12.8
* 1942	512	529	1,041	12.74	—	11.76	—	12.25	11.5
* 1943	510	515	1,025	12.01	—	11.30	—	11.65	11.9
* 1944	528	538	1,066	12.82	—	11.67	—	12.24	11.6
* 1945	572	536	1,108	13.62	—	11.41	—	12.51	11.4
* 1946	514	506	1,020	11.23	—	9.87	—	10.51	11.5

\* Civilians only.



The number of deaths registered in 1946 was 1,020 and the death-rate was 10.51. This rate compares favourably with that for the country as a whole (11.5) and with the previous year (12.51). The rate was one of the lowest in the 105 years of our local records. It has only been lower on three occasions, viz.: 9.79 in 1924, 10.34 in 1923 and 10.41 in 1926.

### PUERPERAL MORTALITY.

One death was associated with Pregnancy and Childbirth in 1946 as compared with none in 1915, 2 in 1944 and an average of 1.4 for the quinquennium, 1941-1945.

The Maternal Mortality rate was thus equal to 0.43 per 1,000 live and still-births.

The Puerperal death-rates per 1,000 births are set forth in the following Table:—

Periods.	Puerperal Fever.	Puerperal Hæmorrhage.	Puerperal Convulsions	All other Conditions.	Total all causes.	
					No.	Rates.
1841—1850	1.81	.42	.53	1.71	42	4.47
1851—1860	1.00	.17	1.00	1.60	45	3.77
1861—1870	.90	.45	.52	1.51	45	3.38
1871—1880	1.53	.57	.25	1.72	64	4.09
1881—1890	2.16	.52	.41	1.41	77	4.50
1891—1900	1.57	.50	.22	1.92	75	4.21
1901—1910	.63	1.07	.63	1.44	70	3.72
1911—1920	1.39	.60	.97	1.33	71	4.29
1921—1930	2.20	.53	.66	.66	61	4.06
1931—1940	14.06	.64	.57	1.02	50	3.65
1931	1.45	—	—	.73	3	2.18
1932	—	.73	.73	2.20	5	3.66
1933	1.56	.78	.78	.78	5	3.92
1934	4.64	—	—	1.54	8	6.19
1935	.71	—	—	1.42	3	2.13
1936	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	8	5.80
1937	.71	1.43	1.43	1.43	7	5.02
1938	.66	—	.66	—	2	1.32
1939	.67	1.34	.67	—	4	2.68
1940	2.21	.73	—	.73	5	3.68
1941	—	—	—	.75	1	0.75
1942	.67	—	—	—	1	0.67
1943	.68	1.36	—	—	3	2.04
1944	.55	.55	—	—	2	1.10
1945	—	—	—	—	—	—
1946	—	—	—	.43	1	0.43

Although there was one death in 1946 as compared with none in 1945, the figure is nevertheless one for which Ipswich may be very satisfied bearing in mind the large increase in the number of births in 1946.

## INFANT MORTALITY.

The Table gives the numbers of Infant deaths and the Infant Mortality rates since 1841:—

Period.	No. of Deaths.			Infant Death Rates.						Female Infant Deaths per 1,000 Male.
	Males.	Fmls.	Infants	Males.		Females.		Infants.		
				Ips.	E.&W.	Ips.	E.&W.	Ips.	E.&W.	
1841—1850	913	743	1,656	190	167	161	137	176	153	812
1851—1860	1,122	931	2,053	184	168	159	139	172	154	829
1861—1870	1,141	982	2,123	167	168	151	139	159	154	861
1871—1880	1,369	1,024	2,393	171	163	134	134	152	149	748
1881—1890	1,327	1,004	2,331	153	155	118	128	136	142	756
1891—1900	1,582	1,181	2,763	174	168	135	138	155	153	746
1901—1910	1,322	1,044	2,366	138	140	113	114	126	128	789
1911—1920	889	615	1,504	105	112	76	89	91	100	691
1921—1930	496	343	839	65	81	46	63	56	72	691
1931—1940	332	277	609	47	—	41	—	44	58	833
1841—1845	361	296	657	176	162	143	133	160	148	815
1846—1850	552	447	999	201	172	175	142	188	157	809
1851—1855	550	453	1,003	188	172	158	141	173	156	823
1856—1860	572	478	1,050	180	166	160	137	171	152	835
1861—1865	567	492	1,059	171	166	156	136	164	151	867
1866—1870	574	490	1,064	164	170	146	142	155	157	855
1871—1875	647	487	1,134	169	167	133	138	152	153	752
1876—1880	722	537	1,259	172	159	135	130	154	145	744
1881—1885	647	496	1,143	152	152	117	125	134	139	766
1886—1890	680	508	1,188	155	159	119	131	138	145	747
1891—1895	763	559	1,322	171	165	128	135	150	151	732
1896—1900	819	622	1,441	177	170	141	141	160	156	759
1901—1905	763	605	1,368	155	151	128	124	142	138	792
1906—1910	559	439	998	119	129	97	105	109	117	785
1911—1915	525	365	890	115	121	85	97	101	110	695
1916—1920	364	250	614	92	101	65	79	78	90	686
1921—1925	274	197	471	71	86	50	66	61	76	718
1926—1930	222	146	368	58	77	41	59	50	68	657
1931—1935	148	159	307	43	70	48	54	45	62	1074
1936—1940	184	118	302	51	—	34	—	43	55	641
1941—1945	193	110	303	48	—	31	—	40	50	569
1931	46	36	82	65	75	53	57	59	66	782
1932	22	40	62	32	73	57	56	45	65	1818
1933	30	29	59	45	72	47	55	46	64	966
1934	33	27	60	50	65	42	51	46	59	818
1935	17	27	44	24	64	38	50	31	57	1588
1936	36	26	62	51	66	38	50	45	59	722
1937	26	20	46	35	65	30	50	33	58	769
1938	43	21	64	57	—	30	—	44	53	488
1939	36	34	70	48	—	46	—	47	50	944
1940	43	17	60	63	—	26	—	45	55	395
1941	44	26	70	68	—	43	—	56	59	591
1942	38	26	64	51	—	38	—	44	49	684
1943	32	17	49	42	—	26	—	34	49	531
1944	39	23	62	42	—	27	—	35	46	589
1945	40	18	58	40	—	22	—	32	46	450
1946	33	31	64	29	—	27	—	28	43	939

The infant death-rate for 1946 was the lowest ever recorded in Ipswich and is a really remarkable figure. It will be noted that the rate for England and Wales was 43.

The Ipswich infant death-rate has remained consistently low over the last five years (average 34) whilst for the same period the average for England and Wales was 46.

### ANALYSIS OF INFANT MORTALITY, 1946.

Based on the available local Statistics.

(1) Neonatal Deaths.	(2) Deaths over 1 month.	Total Infant Deaths.
35	27	62

#### (1) NEONATAL—OR DEATHS UNDER 1 MONTH.

The causes are as follows:—

Prematurity.	Malformations.	Erythroblastosis	Birth Injury.	Infection	Accident
14	8	1	10	1	1

Malformations.			
Anencephaly.	Hydrocephalus & Spina Bifida.	Microcephaly.	Atresia of Bowel.
1	4	1	2

## (2) DEATHS OF INFANTS OVER 1 MONTH.

*Age at death:—*

Under 2 mths.	3 mths.	4 mths.	5 mths.	6 mths.	7 mths.	8 mths.	9 mths.	10 mths.	11 mths.	12 mths.
5	7	6	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	—

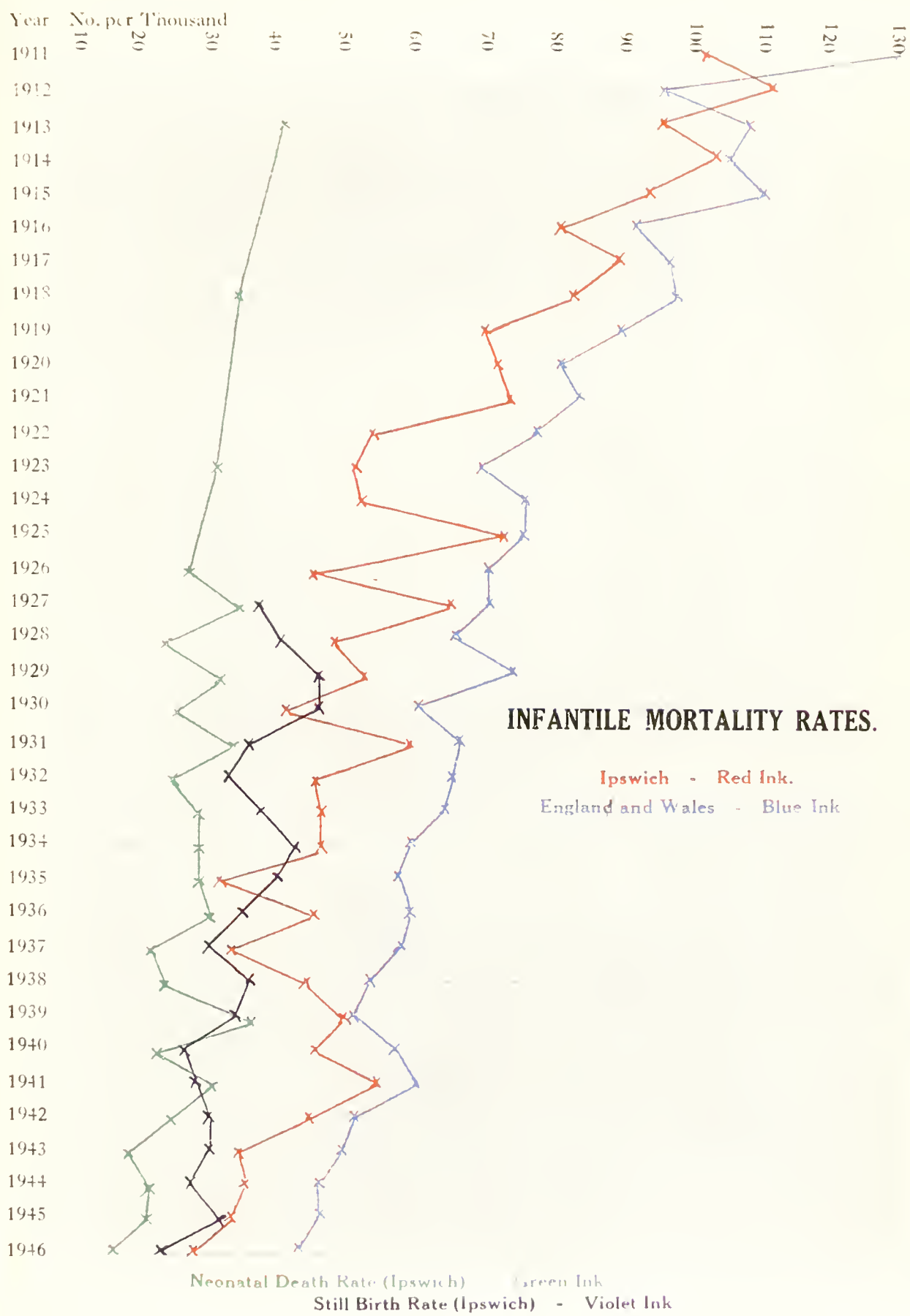
*Sex:—*

Males.	Females.
14	13

*Cause of Deaths:—*

Group Cause.	Specific Cause.	Total.
Infections.	Pneumonia ... 14	18
	Gastro Enteritis ... 2	
	Meningitis ... 1	
	Whooping Cough ... 1	
Congenital Defects.	Pyloric ... 1	3
	Hydrocephalus ... 1	
	Spina Bifida ... 1	
Intussusception.		2
Status Lymphaticus.		2
Anaemia.		1
Prematurity.		1

Infections then take by far the heaviest toll of infant lives between one and twelve months.





## SECTION B.

**GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.****1.—STAFF.**

Full details as to Staff will be found on pages 4 and 5.

**2.—LABORATORY FACILITIES.**

A very complete service is available at the following (1) East Suffolk and Ipswich Hospital, (2) Emergency Public Health Laboratory, County Hall, Ipswich, (3) Emergency Medical Services Pathological Laboratory, Borough General Hospital.

During 1946 the following number of specimens were examined at the Pathological Department at the Borough General Hospital—

Specimens from the Borough General Hospital:—

Non- E.M.S.	...	...	6,343	
E.M.S.	...	...	426	
			-----	6,769

Specimens from other Hospitals, etc:—

Non-E.M.S.	...	...	628	
E.M.S.	...	...	112	
			-----	740

Public Health Examinations ... 1,203

Specimens from Private Practitioners 537

-----  
9,249  
-----

The number of Units involved was 42,904.

The Emergency Public Health Laboratory Service, under Dr. Peter Martin continued to cover all other Public Health requirements and supplied a very complete and efficient service.

**3.—AMBULANCE FACILITIES.**

The only change to report was the closing down of the Civil Defence Ambulance Service. This Service had been of value to the Borough, chiefly in connection with the Borough General Hospital.

The remaining Services were available as in previous years.

**4. NURSING IN THE HOME.**

These facilities remained unaltered during 1946.

It might be interesting to record that Miss M. Blyth, the Matron of the Ipswich Nurses' Home, in her report for the year ended 31.3.47,

gave the following details relating to the work carried out in connection with Nursing in the Home.

<i>Staff.</i>	<i>Patients dealt with.</i>	<i>Visits paid.</i>
Private Nursing—		
9 Fully Trained Nurses.	161	
1 Cottage Nurse.		
District Nursing—		
2 Fully Trained Sisters.	1,066	24,469
2 Assistant Nurses.		
2 Cottage Helps.		

## 5.—TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS.

Full information and details as to Treatment Centres and Clinics were set out in the Report for the year 1939.

With slight variations these facilities were available in 1946.

Additions to the list include sessions at the Main and Branch Clinics devoted to immunization against Diphtheria, facilities provided in the Whitton area, certain special sessions at the Borough General Hospital, e.g., dental treatment, artificial pneumothorax refills, etc.; special additional Clinic for women at the V.D. Centre.

## 6.—HOSPITALS.

### I.—PUBLIC.

#### (a) FEVER.

Ipswich Isolation Hospital, Foxhall Road, Ipswich—110 beds, including cubicle block of 24 beds for suspects or mixed infections—accommodation for all forms of Infectious Diseases. Details of admission, etc., given in Appendix II.

#### (b) SMALL POX.

Ipswich Small Pox Hospital, Foxhall Heath, near Ipswich—24 beds. This Hospital was not opened in 1946.

#### (c) TUBERCULOSIS.

Ipswich Sanatorium, Foxhall. near Ipswich—120 beds, early cases.

Although normally a Sanatorium of 120 beds the accommodation available during 1946 was considerably less and due to staffing and other difficulties, not more than 60 patients were under treatment at any one time. These difficulties increased towards the end of the year, leading to closure of the Sanatorium at the end of March, 1947 and the transfer of the patients to the Isolation Hospital.



Ipswich Isolation Hospital:—

Pulmonary Tuberculosis—30 beds.

Surgical Tuberculosis—24 beds.

East Suffolk and Ipswich Hospital (Voluntary Hospital)—7 beds as required for operative treatment.

The Borough General Hospital was also utilised for this type of case.

(d) MATERNITY.

Ipswich Maternity Home, Wingfield Street, Ipswich—18 beds.

(e) MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL.

Borough General Hospital—252 beds. Full details relating to the work of this Hospital during 1946 will be found in Appendix V.

(f) MENTAL HOSPITAL.

Ipswich Mental Hospital—400 beds.

II.—VOLUNTARY.

(a) East Suffolk and Ipswich Hospital—407 beds, of which 150 are available under the E.M.S. Scheme.

## 7.—TRANSFERRED MEDICAL SERVICES.

BOROUGH GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The Borough General Hospital is now an integral part of the Public Health Organisation in Ipswich, is administered by the Public Health Committee and is under the general supervision of the Medical Officer of Health.

For details of the year's working see Appendix V.

## 8.—HEALTH EDUCATION.

National propaganda by the Central Council for Health Education and Ministry of Health, has been supplemented by local effort in several ways, but no large schemes were undertaken during the year.

## 9.—DOMICILIARY MEDICAL SERVICE.

Continued in operation throughout the year. See summary at the end of Appendix IV.

## 10.—INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR THE CARE OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

Nothing exceptional upon which to comment.

## 11.—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

An abridged summary of the work done in this section during 1946 will be found in Appendix I.

## 12.—NURSING HOMES.

No new Homes were registered during the year.

## SECTION C.

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

## 1.—WATER SUPPLY.

(i) *Supplies Statistics.*

The Water supply for the whole of Ipswich has been in every way satisfactory as regards quality, and in quantity, but “resources have been strained.”

The total quantity of water pumped during the year is estimated at 1,340,865,000 gallons, against 1,217,217,000 in the previous year, showing an increase of 123,648,000.

(ii) *Purity.*

Bacteriological examinations are made of the raw water at the pumping stations and at the reservoirs after chlorination.

During the year, 90 samples of water were examined by the Public Analyst, all being from the town's supplies.

(iii) *Plumbo Solvency.*

None of the Ipswich waters is plumbo solvent.

(iv) *Potential Contamination.*

Routine bacteriological tests have been instituted for all water-works employees but no carrier conditions have been discovered.

(v) Number of dwelling houses supplied from public water mains in Ipswich at 31st March, 1946 was 28,441. These are mostly supplied direct. Bulk supplies by meter are also afforded to R.N. Barracks, Shotley, to the Samford R.D.C., to villages on route to Shotley and to Bramford in the Gipping R.D.C.

I am indebted for much of the above information to Mr. Edward McLauchlan, M.Inst.C.E., M.Inst.M.Cy.E., Borough Surveyor and Water Engineer.

## 2. RIVERS AND STREAMS.

There are two Rivers, viz.: River Gipping and River Orwell, within the area of the Local Authority. The Gipping is a fresh water stream discharging into the Orwell, which is a tidal river.

Inspections during the year have not revealed any necessity to take action to check pollution.

## 3. — CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

All premises are served by water closets except those on the outskirts and unsewered parts of the Borough.

## 4.—SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Mr. H. L. Baty, Chief Sanitary Inspector, reports as follows:—

Analysis of Inspections.				1946
Private Houses	...	...	...	4,692
Houses visited or measured for "Permitted Number"				19
Van Dwellings	...	...	...	—
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	13
Houses with reference to application for Council Houses				297
Damp Houses	...	...	...	—
Overcrowded Houses	...	...	...	155
Verminous Houses	...	...	...	198
Total Inspections of Housing conditions				5,274
Slaughter-houses	...	...	...	1,111
Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	160
Cowsheds	...	...	...	40
Dairies and Shops Selling Milk	...	...	...	131
Bakehouses	...	...	...	196
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	113
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	103
Cafés and Restaurants	...	...	...	39
Wholesale Food Warehouses	...	...	...	134
Miscellaneous Food Premises	...	...	...	259
Total Inspections with reference to Food				2,286
Visits after Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	253
Shops	...	...	...	238
Factories (Power and Non-power)	...	...	...	88
Schools	...	...	...	34
Places of Entertainment	...	...	...	4

Analysis of Inspections— <i>continued</i> .				1946
Offensive Trade Premises	...	...	...	—
Complaints Investigated	...	...	...	877
Visits <i>re</i> Works in Progress and Completed	...	...	...	1,308
Interviews at Office	...	...	...	2,351
Port Sanitary Work	...	...	...	238
Offices	...	...	...	5
Miscellaneous Inspections	...	...	...	563
Total of other Inspections				4,959
Total Inspections made during the year				12,519

Analysis of Work Carried Out.				1946
Drains inspected	...	...	...	559
Drains smoke tested	...	...	...	95
Drains water tested	...	...	...	11
Drains reconstructed	...	...	...	16
Drains repaired	...	...	...	46
Drains unblocked and cleansed	...	...	...	92
Inspection chambers provided	...	...	...	12
New water-closets provided	...	...	...	6
New sinks and waste pipes provided	...	...	...	7
Water-closets cleansed	...	...	...	2
Water-closets repaired	...	...	...	64
Water-closet cisterns repaired	...	...	...	37
Lavatory basins provided	...	...	...	—
New water-closet pans provided	...	...	...	44
New drains provided	...	...	...	16
New gullies fixed	...	...	...	15
Cesspools cleansed	...	...	...	5
Total Drainage Works carried out				1,026

Analysis of Work Carried Out—*continued.*

1946

Chimney stacks repaired	...	...	14
Roofs repaired	...	...	20
Eaves-gutters repaired or renewed	...	...	48
Rain water pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	11
Brickwork repointed	...	...	11
Dampness remedied	...	...	7
Yards re-paved or yard pavings repaired	...	...	5
New floors provided	...	...	19
Walls cement rendered	...	...	9
Floors repaired	...	...	21
Scullery floors concreted	...	...	—
Ceiling plaster repaired	...	...	48
Wall plaster repaired	...	...	69
New fireplaces provided	...	...	10
Fire grates repaired	...	...	25
Coppers repaired	...	...	24
Sash-cords renewed	...	...	21
Windows repaired	...	...	25
Doors repaired	...	...	15
Ash Bins provided	...	...	34
Lighting improved	...	...	1
Miscellaneous repairs	...	...	30
Total works carried out to Houses	...	...	467
Premises limewashed	...	...	11
Dirty houses cleansed	...	...	2
Removals of manure	...	...	5
Removals of refuse	...	...	2
Sulphur dioxide fumigations	...	...	10
Liquid insecticide treatments	...	...	156
Total of other works carried out	...	...	186
Total works carried out during the year	...	...	1,679

### PROGRESS OF NOTICES.

Preliminary Notices Served	...	...	...	...	311
Preliminary Notices Completed		...	...	...	203
Statutory Notices Served	...	...	...	...	—
Statutory Notices Completed	...	...	...	...	—

### SHOPS AND OFFICES.

Inspections under the Shops Acts, 1912-1936 have been made as follows:—

Visits	...	...	...	...	...	238
Re-Visits		...	...	...	...	47
Number of premises where additional or improved sanitary conveniences were provided						4
Number of premises where washing facilities were provided						3

### CAMPING SITES.

No camping site was in use in the Borough during 1946. No licences for camping sites were issued.

### SMOKE ABATEMENT.

No observations were made during the year.

### SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

There has been no change during the year in the facilities for public baths in the Borough. Conditions remained satisfactory.

### ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

Number of Council Houses found to be infested	...	35
Number of other houses found to be infested	...	78
Number of Council houses disinfested	...	35
Number of other houses disinfested	...	78

There has been no change since last year in the procedure for dealing with bug infestation.

### SCHOOLS.

Thirty-four visits were made to the schools during the year and it has not been found necessary to take any action regarding the sanitary conditions of the school premises. The water supply from the town's mains is satisfactory.

## SECTION D.

## HOUSING.

## 1.—INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects under Public Health or Housing Acts ... ..	619
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	1428
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ... ..	22
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	22
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... ..	—
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... ..	402

## 2.—REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ... ..	243
--	-----

## 3.—HOUSING ACT, 1936, PART IV. OVERCROWDING.

(a) (i.)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year ... ..	52
(ii.)	Number of families dwelling therein ... ..	77
(iii.)	Number of persons dwelling therein ... ..	469
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year ... ..	32

Owing to the movement of persons due to releases from H.M. Forces the figures for over-crowding may not bear true relation to the actual position.

NOTE.—In previous years “nil” figures have been shown under certain headings. To save space this year, headings with a “nil” return have been entirely deleted.



## SECTION E.

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

## 1.—MILK SUPPLY.

## (a) Inspection of farms and dairies under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

Number of dairy farms in the Borough	...	...	13
Number of dairies in the Borough	...	...	24
Number of Producer-Retailers	...	...	1
Number of shops selling milk	...	...	7
Number of visits to dairy farms	...	...	40
Number of visits to dairies and shops selling milk	...	...	131
Number of dairies improved structurally	...	...	1

## (b) Bacteriological examination of milk.

Number of samples taken (School milks)	...	...	48
Number of samples taken (Ordinary milk)	...	...	90
Number of samples taken (Designated milk)	...	...	38
Number of samples taken (Heat Treated)	...	...	35
Number of samples taken (For T.B. Exam.)	...	...	60

## (c) Milk (Special Designations) Orders, 1936 and 1938.

Number of retailers of Tuberculin Tested milk in the Borough	...	...	...	...	7
Number of producers of Accredited milk in the Borough	...	...	...	...	4
Number of retailers of Accredited milk in the Borough	...	...	...	...	—
Number of retailers of Pasteurised milk in the Borough	...	...	...	...	1
Number of samples of milk taken	...	...	...	...	38

## 2. MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

## CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle, excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed (if known) ...	3,252	1,575	5,838	3,878	64,960
Number inspected ...	3,252	1,575	5,838	3,878	64,960
All diseases except tuberculosis Whole carcasses condemned	7	19	55	27	56
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	1,125	661	36	84	1266
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than tuberculosis ...	34.8	43.1	1.5	2.8	2.03
Tuberculosis only. Whole carcasses condemned	10	34	7	—	68
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	456	499	8	—	4,037
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with tuber- culosis ...	14.3	33.8	0.26	—	6.3



Number of animals examined (Ante-Mortem)	...	13,253
Number of visits to slaughter-houses	...	1,111
Number of visits to shops, stalls, etc.	...	419
Number of Government controlled slaughter-houses in use at the end of year	...	2

The under-mentioned foodstuffs were condemned as unfit for human consumption during the year:—

Carcases of Beef	...	...	...	66
Beasts, Part carcasses	...	...	...	177
„ Heads	...	...	...	533
„ Tongues	...	...	...	524
„ Lungs	...	...	...	738
„ Livers	...	...	...	1204
„ Part livers	...	...	...	505
„ Mesenteries	...	...	...	210
„ Tripes	...	...	...	164
„ Intestines	...	...	...	87
„ Kidneys	...	...	...	195
„ Kidney suet	...	...	...	115
Beasts, Hearts	...	...	...	102
„ Spleens	...	...	...	94
„ Caul Fat	...	...	...	86
„ Udders	...	...	...	347
„ Skirts	...	...	...	109
Calves, Carcasses	...	...	...	57
„ Part carcasses	...	...	...	10
„ Plucks	...	...	...	78
„ Livers	...	...	...	21
„ Kidneys	...	...	...	18
„ Lungs	...	...	...	7
„ Hearts	...	...	...	7
„ Stomachs	...	...	...	10
„ Spleens	...	...	...	10
Sheep, Carcasses	...	...	...	26
„ Part carcasses	...	...	...	8
„ Plucks	...	...	...	38
„ Livers	...	...	...	68
„ Kidneys	...	...	...	11
„ Stomachs	...	...	...	—
„ Lungs	...	...	...	6

Pigs,	Carcases	...	...	...	...	121
„	Part carcases	...	...	...	...	35
„	Sets of offals	...	...	...	...	841
„	Mesenteries	...	...	...	...	2,027
„	Intestines	...	...	...	...	18
„	Heads ...	...	...	...	...	2,815
„	Plucks ...	...	...	...	...	294
„	Livers ...	...	...	...	...	87
„	Lungs ...	...	...	...	...	157
„	Hearts	...	...	...	...	5
„	Legs ...	...	...	...	...	783
„	Hocks ...	...	...	...	...	222
„	Kidneys	...	...	...	...	8
„	Belly strips	...	...	...	...	162
„	Flares	...	...	...	...	182
„	Fore Ends	...	...	...	...	112
Chickens	...	...	...	...	...	3
Ducks	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bacon, Imported Meats, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	2,470 lbs.
Meat	...	...	...	...	...	4,049 tins
Fish	...	...	...	...	...	2,680 lbs.
Fish	...	...	...	...	...	1,000 tins
Milk	...	...	...	...	...	3,322 tins
„ Dried	...	...	...	...	...	56 tins
Soup	...	...	...	...	...	370 tins
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	1,881 tins
Fruit	...	...	...	...	...	338 tins
Fruit (Dried)	...	...	...	...	...	4,241 lbs.
Bread, Flour, Cereals, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	5,940 lbs.
Tea, Coffee, Cocoa	...	...	...	...	...	24 lbs.
Cheese, Butter, Margarine and Lard	...	...	...	...	...	445 lbs.
Jam, Marmalade, Honey and Syrup	...	...	...	...	...	490 lbs.
Pickles	...	...	...	...	...	44 jars
Eggs ...	...	...	...	...	...	10,211
Eggs (Dried)	...	...	...	...	...	223 pkts.
Sugar	...	...	...	...	...	4 lbs.
Chocolate	...	...	...	...	...	99 bars
Sweets	...	...	...	...	...	158½ lbs.
Salt ...	...	...	...	...	...	228 lbs.
Meat and Fish Paste	...	...	...	...	...	161 jars
Oxo Cubes	...	...	...	...	...	44
Bectox	...	...	...	...	...	12 jars
Marmite	...	...	...	...	...	30 „
Bovril	...	...	...	...	...	3 „
Gravy Browning	...	...	...	...	...	4 „
Essence of Rennet	...	...	...	...	...	36 bottles
Flavouring Essences	...	...	...	...	...	17 „
Soya Cream	...	...	...	...	...	17 tins
Vita Gravy	...	...	...	...	...	6 pkts.

## 3.—FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

## FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

The following Table shows the samples taken during the year:

ARTICLE.	Samples taken.		Samples genuine.		Samples adulterated.	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Milk and Cream ...	71	—	65	—	5	—
Other Foods ...	2	58	—	56	2	2
<b>Totals ...</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>

In all cases where samples were found to be adulterated, action was taken in the form of a warning to the Vendor. No proceedings were instituted.

## SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

Number of slaughtermen's licenses renewed ... 35

## DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1894-1937.—Nil.

## TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1938.

Two cows were slaughtered in the Borough under this Order.

## ANIMALS (IMPORTATION) ORDER, 1930.—Nil.

## FERTILIZERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT.—Nil.

## MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT—Nil.

## RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT.

Visits to premises ... 213

The following actions were taken during the year:—

Sample No.	Article	Offence	Action
7	Vinegar	36° Deficient in Acetic Acid	Proceedings taken against Vendor. Fined £1 and £5 5s. costs Do.
8	Do.	23° Do.	Do.
35	Milk	3° Deficient Milk Fat	Vendor cautioned
61	Do.	7° Do.	Do.
62	Do.	25° Do.	Proceedings taken against Vendor, fined
69	Do.	12° Do.	Vendor cautioned
70	Do.	5° Do.	Do.

# FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS, YEAR 1946.

## 1. - Inspection of Factories and Workplaces:--

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
Factories (with and without mechanical power) ...	88	—	—
Other Premises (under the Act) ... ..	7	—	—
Total ... ..	95	—	—

In 7 cases "want of cleanliness" was found and remedied.

As to Sanitary Conveniences, in 8 cases insufficiency in number was found and remedied.

## PORT OF IPSWICH HEALTH AUTHORITY.

### REPORT FOR 1946.

#### 1.—AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE PORT DURING THE YEAR 1946:—

TABLE A.

	No.	Ton-age.	No. inspected		No. Reported to be Defective	No. of Vessels on which defects were remedied	No. of Vessels on which defects were found and reported to the Min. of Transport Surveyors	No. of Vessels reported as having had, during the voyage, Infectious Diseases on bd.
			By the Medical Officer of Health	By the Sanitary Inspector				
FOREIGN—								
Steamers ...	23	21,938	1	22	6	4	—	2
*Motor ...	20	3,461	—	17	3	1	—	1
Sailing ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(V.D. Cases).
Fishing ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Foreign	43	25,399	1	39	9	5	—	3
COASTWISE—								
Steamers ...	272	120,217	—	48	3	3	—	—
*Motor ...	319	63,368	—	49	—	—	—	—
Sailing ...	631	42,749	—	102	19	16	—	—
Fishing ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Coastwise	1,222	226,334	—	199	22	19	—	—
Total Foreign and Coastwise	1,265	251,733	—	238	31	24	—	3

\* Includes mechanically propelled vessels other than steamers.

## II. CHARACTER OF TRADE OF PORT:—

## TABLE B.

- (a) *Passenger Traffic during the year* Nil.
- (b) *Cargo Traffic*. Principal imports: coal, oil, spirits, grain, timber, road stone, shingle, phosphates, fertilizers, ore. Principal exports: Flour, feeding stuffs.
- (c) *Foreign Ports from which vessels arrive*. Huelva, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Lubeck, Halifax N.S., Dieppe, Ghent, Casablanca, Rouen, Kotka.

## III. — WATER SUPPLY:—

- (a) *For the Port*. Water supply is obtained from the Ipswich Corporation's water mains.
- (b) *For Shipping*. Shipping in the Dock and at Cliff Quay obtain water from the Ipswich Corporation's water mains. Shipping at the deep water mooring berth in Buttermans Bay use a water boat from Harwich.
- (c) *Number of water boats and their sanitary condition*. One water boat is used. It is owned by the Felixstowe Dock Company and is inspected regularly by the Sanitary Inspector of the Harwich Port Health Authority. The sanitary condition is satisfactory.

## IV.—PORT SANITARY REGULATIONS, 1933 and 1945:—

1. Arrangements for dealing with Declarations of Health:—

A Declaration form is handed to the Master of a vessel from a foreign port either by the Pilot, the Customs Officers or the Port Sanitary Inspector, and, when filled in, is returned to the Port Health Authority either by the Customs Officer or the Port Sanitary Inspector.

2. Boarding of vessels on arrival:—

Vessels from foreign ports are boarded by an Officer of the Port Health Authority at Cliff Quay, Ipswich, or at the Ipswich Dock.

3. Notification to the Authority of inward vessels requiring special attention (wireless messages, land signal stations, information from pilots, Customs Officers, etc.):—

Arrangements have been made with the Customs Officers to notify to the Port Health Authority any inward vessel requiring special attention; also for wireless messages received by local shipping agents, in accordance with the provisions of Article 6 of the Regulations, to be forwarded to the officers of the Port Health Authority.

4. Mooring stations designated under Article 10: (a) within the docks; (b) outside the docks:

(a) The established inner mooring station is situated at Cliff Quay, Ipswich.

(b) The established outer mooring station is situated at the anchorage at Buttermans Bay.

5. Particulars of any standing exemptions from the provisions of Article 14:—

A standing exemption from detention under Article 14 has been granted by the Medical Officer in respect of all unhealthy ships, except those unhealthy on account of cholera, plague, yellow fever, typhus, smallpox or chicken-pox.

6. Experience of working of Article 16:—

No difficulty arose during the year in carrying out the restrictions on boarding or leaving a ship arriving from a foreign port.

7. What, if any, arrangements have been made for:—

- (a) Premises and waiting rooms for medical examinations.
- (b) Cleansing and disinfection of ships, persons and clothing and other articles.
- (c) Premises for the temporary accommodation of persons for whom such accommodation is required for the purpose of the regulations.
- (d) Hospital accommodation available for plague, cholera, yellow fever, smallpox and other infectious diseases.
- (e) Ambulance transport.
- (f) Supervision of contacts.
  - (a) Medical examinations are carried out on board the ship concerned.
  - (b) On a ship where infectious disease has occurred, disinfection of the infected parts of the ship is carried out by the staff of the Port Health Authority. A cleansing station for persons is established at the office of the Port Health Authority and further facilities for the cleansing of persons exist at the Ipswich Borough Isolation Hospital and at the Ipswich Smallpox Hospital.
  - (c) Temporary accommodation is available at the Ipswich Borough Isolation Hospital for persons requiring such accommodation for the purposes of the Regulations.
  - (d) A smallpox hospital (24 beds) is maintained by the Ipswich Sanitary Authority, and is available for cases of smallpox in the Port.
  - (e) A motor ambulance and two motor vans are available for transport purposes.
  - (f) Contacts proceeding to places outside the Borough and Port of Ipswich are notified to the Medical Officer of Health of the district to which they are proceeding. Contacts remaining on the ship are kept under observation daily by an officer of the Port Health Authority.

8. Arrangements for the bacteriological or pathological examination of rats for plague:

The examination of rats for plague is carried out at the laboratory of the East Suffolk County Council at Ipswich. The number of rats examined for plague during the year 1946 was 44.

9. Arrangements for other bacteriological or pathological examinations:—

Other bacteriological or pathological examinations are carried out at the Ipswich Public Health Department, the East Suffolk County Council Laboratory and the East Suffolk and Ipswich Hospital, at Ipswich.

10. Arrangements for information as to the location, days and hours of the available facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease among merchant seamen under International arrangements, including in-patient treatment; also steps taken to make these facilities known to seamen.

Printed pamphlets are available and given to each ship, requiring information as to locations and times of clinics. Diagnosis and treatment are carried out at the East Suffolk and Ipswich Hospital.

11. Arrangements for the interment of the dead:—Nil.  
12. Other matters, if any, requiring or receiving attention:—Nil.

TABLE C.

Cases of Infectious Sickness landed from Vessels:—

Disease.	Number of Cases during the year.		No. of Vessels concerned.	Average number of Cases for previous 5 years.
	Passengers.	Crew.		
—	—	—	—	—

TABLE D.

Cases of Infectious Sickness occurring on vessels during the voyage, but disposed of prior to arrival:—

Disease	Number of Cases during the year.		No. of Vessels concerned.	Average number of Cases for previous 5 years.
	Passengers.	Crew.		
—	—	—	—	—



## V.—MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS.

- (1) Steps taken for detection of rodent plague.
  - (a) In ships in the Port.
  - (b) On quays, wharves, warehouses, etc., in the vicinity of the port.
    - (a) Ships visited by the Port Sanitary Inspector have enquiry and search made on board for unusual mortality of rats and mice.
    - (b) Premises in the vicinity of the dock and quays are visited from time to time by the Port Sanitary Inspector and similar enquiries and search are made.

- (2) Measures taken to prevent the passage of rats between ships and the shore.

Special measures, such as rat guarding mooring ropes, are taken, and no evidence has been found of rat migration from ship to shore during the year.

- (3) Methods of deratisation of (a) Ships, (b) Premises, in the vicinity of docks or quays.
  - (a) The Port of Ipswich is not an "approved" port for the purposes of Article 28 of the International Sanitary Convention, 1926. Ships requiring deratisation have therefore to proceed to an "approved" port, the nearest being the ports of London or Dover in the South, or the ports of Hull and Goole in the North.
  - (b) Deratisation of premises in the vicinity of the Dock and quays is carried out by the occupier of the premises concerned, the usual method being the use of traps and poisoned baits.

- (4) Measures taken for the detection of rat prevalence in ships and on shore.

The usual inspections are made by the Port Sanitary Inspector. The Local Authority employ full-time rat catchers who are available in case of necessity.

- (5) Rat-proofing.
  - (a) To what extent are docks, wharves, warehouses, etc., rat proof?
  - (b) Action taken to extend rat-proofing.
    - (i) In ships; (ii) on shore.
      - (a) Many of the buildings, etc. in the vicinity of the docks and quays are very old and are not considered rat-proof. Recently-erected buildings are designed with rat-proofing in mind and are more satisfactory.
      - (b) Advice is given by the Port Sanitary Inspector to the person concerned where evidence is found of the necessity of extension of rat-proofing of either ships or buildings.





Since November, 1937, twopence per carcase has been paid for all rats caught in the Port and Borough.

The total number of rats caught in the Port and Borough during the year was 9,964.

TABLE G.

Measures of rat destruction on plague "infected" or "suspected" vessels or vessels from plague infected ports arriving in the port during the year:—

No such vessel arrived in the Port of Ipswich during the year.

TABLE H.

Deratisation Certificates and Deratisation Exemption. Certificates issued during the year.

Ipswich is not an "approved" port for this purpose and therefore no certificates were issued.

#### VI.—HYGIENE OF CREWS' SPACES.

TABLE J.

##### Classification of Nuisances.

Nationality of Vessel.	No. Inspected during the year.	Defects of original construction.	Structural defects through wear and tear.	Dirt, vermin and other conditions prejudicial to health.
British ...	184	7	10	25
Other Nations...	54	4	1	5

#### VII.—FOOD INSPECTION.

- (1) Action taken under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1925, the Public Health (Imported Food) Amendment Regulations, 1933, the Public Health (Imported Milk) Regulations, 1926, and the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1927.

30,273 cases of lettuces were landed at Ipswich, during the year from Holland. All were sound.

- (2) Shell-fish. Information respecting any shell-fish beds or layings within the jurisdiction of the P.H.A., stating whether they are in the opinion of the Medical Officer liable to pollution. Report of any action, taken under the Public Health

(Shell-fish) Regulations, 1934, or the Public Health (Cleansing of Shell-fish) Act, 1932:—

The oyster beds or layings within the jurisdiction of the Ipswich P.H.A. are not now in use.

(3) Number of Samples of Food examined by:—

(a) Bacteriologist.

(b) Analyst.

No samples of food were examined in the Port of Ipswich during the year.

## RODENT CONTROL.

### MINISTRY OF FOOD SCHEME N.S. 12—PRIVATE DWELLINGS.

This scheme was commenced in the Borough on 14th October, 1946, and ends on the 31st July, 1947, after which date "Free Treatment" for private dwellings ceases.

*The results of the scheme are as follows:—*

Number of Visits to Business Premises surveyed	...	1,693
Number of Visits to Private Premises surveyed	...	37,938
Number of Visits to Local Authority's Premises surveyed	... ..	127
Total Number of Visits to Premises surveyed	...	39,758

(Note: This includes secondary visits and revisits).

Number of Business Premises found infested	...	167
Number of Private Premises found infested	...	1,807
Number of Local Authority's Premises found infested		70

(Note: Council houses are included in the figures for Private Dwellings).

Number of Dead Rats picked up after treatment	...	1,765
Number of Dead Mice picked up after treatment	...	2,597

There are now no reservoir infestations in the Borough, although there are potential reservoir infestations at such places as the Destructor works and refuse tips, where constant treatment is necessary.

A few major infestations have been found amongst business premises but none have been found amongst private dwellings. All private dwelling infestations were of a minor nature, averaging one to five rats in each case.

## SECTION F.

## PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

## NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The following Table gives (a) Number of cases of Infectious Diseases notified in Ipswich during 1946; (b) The notification rates per 1,000 living in 1946; and (c) the number removed to Hospital.

The numbers of cases notified in 1945 are given for comparison.

	AGE GROUPS.												Total 1945 figures	Notifi- cation rates 1946	Remo- vals to Hosp.	Mort- ality rate for whole Boro.	
	0—	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	20—	35—	45—	65+					
Scarlet Fever	—	1	3	5	7	37	8	1	7	1	1	—	71	116	.72	60	—
Diphtheria	8	3	3	3	5	31	25	12	30	6	12	2	140	91	1.44	134	.01
Pneumonia	2	—	1	2	1	1	—	—	3	3	8	5	26	46	.27	—	.40
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	37	6	—	—	50	32	.51	34	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	7	3	14	18	.14	3	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	.04	1	—
Cerebro- Spinal Fever	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	.03	2	.02
Jaundice ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	1	—	10	17	.1	—	—
Polio-myelitis	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	.01	1	—
Measles ...	33	100	97	139	129	495	41	7	13	4	—	—	1058	406	10.79	14	—
Whooping Cough ...	13	28	42	29	32	62	3	—	3	—	1	—	213	91	2.17	2	.01
Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	1	6	—	.61	—	—
Dysentery ...	—	1	—	1	1	4	1	3	9	1	2	—	23	211	.24	7	.01
Total ...	60	134	147	179	175	632	79	30	115	25	32	11	1619	1033	16.53	258	—

## THE PREVALENCE OF DIPHTHERIA.

The following Table provides the main facts with regard to Diphtheria prevalence since 1901 and also the percentage of cases removed to Hospital, together with the case fatality per cent.

The notifications for 1946 numbered 140.

There was one death in 1946, an un-immunised child.

Periods.	Notifications.		Removals.		Deaths. Case Fatality per cent.
	Numbers.	Attack Rates per 1,000 living	Numbers.	Proportion per cent.	
1901-1905	428	1.22	185	43	13.5
1906-1910	363	1.01	276	76	12.1
1911-1915	628	1.66	532	84	9.4
1916-1920	1,151	2.97	1,086	94	5.9
1921-1925	736	1.81	708	96	3.4
1926-1930	472	1.10	459	97	5.7
1931-1935	914	2.04	893	97	5.5
1931	348	3.97	336	96	6.9
1932	178	2.02	176	99	6.7
1933	135	1.51	132	98	5.1
1934	90	0.99	88	97	6.6
1935	163	1.78	161	98	1.2
1936	123	1.33	118	96	5.0
1937	16	0.17	16	100	—
1938	65	0.68	64	98	3.0
1939	67	0.69	67	100	1.5
1940	92	1.00	90	98	2.1
1941	78	0.92	68	87	5.1
1942	77	0.90	77	100	1.3
1943	71	0.83	71	100	8.4
1944	39	0.45	39	100	5.1
1945	91	1.02	91	100	2.2
1946	140	1.44	134	95	.01

It will be noted from the table that there was a rise in the number of notifications as compared with 1945, but the vast majority of these occurred in the early part of the year, viz.: up to April, 1946.

Full details of the outbreak, which began in October, 1945 and ended in April, 1946, were given in last year's annual report, to which readers are again referred. However, consideration of the coloured graph will show the complete distribution of notified cases and carriers, over the period of the current year.

It will be noted a total of 64 clinical cases, 45 carriers and 12 unconfirmed cases occurred in the first 4 months of 1946, as against a total of 78, 47 and 15 for the 12 months.

The following Table shows the behaviour of the Diphtheria death-rates since 1901.

Periods.	Males.		Females.		Persons.	
	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.
1901-1905	30	.18	28	.15	58	.16
1906-1910	27	.15	17	.09	44	.12
1911-1915	35	.19	24	.12	59	.15
1916-1920	34	.18	34	.16	68	.17
1921-1925	9	.04	16	.07	25	.06
1926-1930	18	.08	9	.04	27	.06
1931-1935	26	.12	25	.10	51	.11
1936-1940	5	.02	7	.03	12	.03
1941-1945	5	.02	10	.04	15	.03
1931	13	.31	11	.23	24	.27
1932	7	.16	5	.10	12	.13
1933	2	.04	5	.10	7	.07
1934	2	.04	4	.08	6	.06
1935	2	.04	—	—	2	.02
1936	3	.06	3	.06	6	.06
1937	—	—	—	—	—	—
1938	2	.04	1	.02	3	.03
1939	—	—	1	.02	1	.01
1940	—	—	2	.04	2	.02
1941	1	.02	3	.06	4	.04
1942	—	—	1	.02	1	.01
1943	2	.04	4	.08	6	.07
1944	—	—	2	.04	2	.02
1945	2	.04	—	—	2	.02
1946	—	—	1	.02	1	.01

It will be noted from the above that the death rates from diphtheria in Ipswich have been remarkably low throughout the century, but have diminished considerably within the recent decade.

The diminution of the death rate in the last few years is undoubtedly due to the increasing provision of immunisation. The only death that did occur in this year was in a non-immunised girl.

#### DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Immunisation Clinics were held regularly throughout 1946.

The following table gives the quarterly figures of children immunised :

Month.	Under 5 years.	Over 5 yrs. & under 15 yrs.	Total.
March Quarter ...	247	87	334
June Quarter ...	181	421	602
September Quarter ...	147	76	223
December Quarter ...	411	29	440
TOTAL 1946 ...	986	613	1,599
„ 1945 ...	1,082	148	1,230

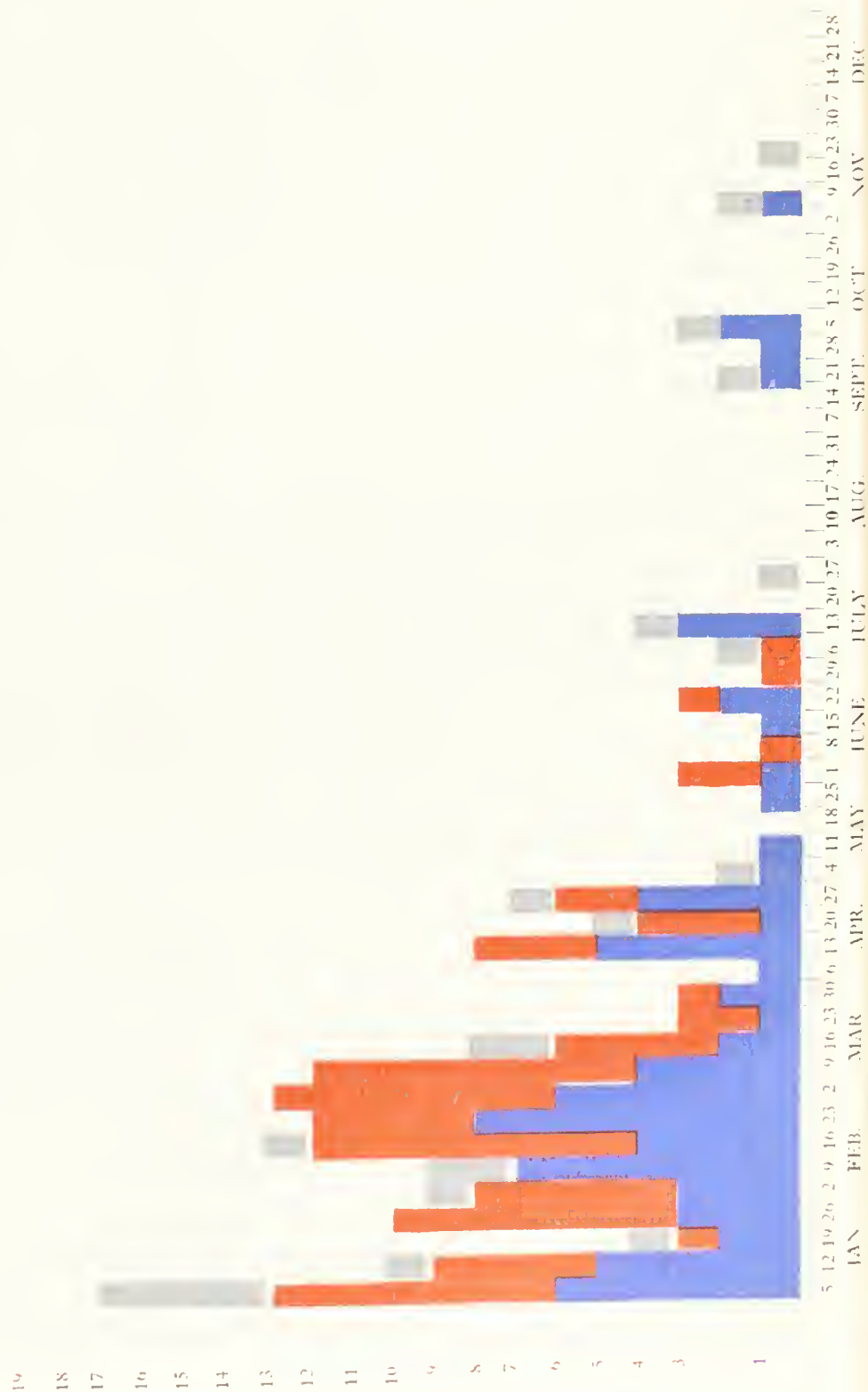
# DIPHTHERIA, 1946

CARRIERS

CLINICAL



NOS. NOTIFIED AS "DIPHTHERIA"







There was a slight increase in the number of children immunised in 1946, as compared with 1945.

It was estimated that, at the 31st December, 1946, 45·22% of the children under 5 years, and 72·09% of those from 5 to 15 years were immunised.

Work by the Health Visitors in this section has again been concentrated in under 5 years group. Each district still carried a large number of refusals, and it is proving very difficult to persuade these parents to alter their decision.

Large-scale efforts in connection with Immunisation have been impossible owing to staff difficulties.

### SCABIES.

The number of cases treated for scabies during 1946 was 938 as compared with 967 in the previous year. Treatment is provided at the Public Health Department, Elm Street, and also at the Branch Clinic, Clapgate Lane. Facilities for diagnosis and treatment are available at both clinics every day except Sundays, and special appointments are made for treatment during the evening to meet the convenience of workers unable to attend earlier in the day.

There is a weekly session at both clinics when the Dermatologist is present for consultation in cases presenting difficulties in diagnosis or in after-care. This arrangement was introduced early in 1946, and has proved valuable.

The following table indicates the number of cases dealt with during 1946.

	Number of Cases Treated for Scabies.	Number of Consul- tations with the Dermatologist.
Public Health Department, Elm Street	728	525
Branch Clinic, Clapgate Lane	210	439
Totals	938	964

Benzyl benzoate emulsion continues to give excellent results. One treatment, using two applications of benzyl benzoate, is almost invariably effective in eliminating infection, although after-treatment may be required to combat residual pruritus or secondary infection. Benzyl benzoate may cause a chemical dermatitis if used repeatedly and its uncontrolled domiciliary use is dangerous. The practice, evidently not uncommon, of prescribing excessive quantities of benzyl benzoate for home treatment is to be condemned.

The following Table gives age and sex distribution of the cases treated at the Cleansing Stations.

AGE GROUP.	NUMBER TREATED.		
	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
— 5 years	78	52	130
5—15 years	192	223	415
15—45 years	122	204	326
Over 45 years	28	39	67
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>938</b>

44% of the patients treated in 1946 were of the school age group as compared with 46% in 1945.

### VENEREAL DISEASES.

In February, 1946, a new time-table of Clinic sessions was introduced as follows:—

	MALES.		FEMALES.	
	Old cases.	New cases.	Old cases.	New cases.
Monday	—	—	6—7 p.m.	7—8 p.m.
Tuesday	5—6 p.m.	6—7 p.m.	2.30—4 p.m.	4—5 p.m.
Thursday	—	—	Mothers and children. 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.	
Friday	1—2 p.m.	2—2.30 p.m.	2.30—4 p.m.	4—5.30 p.m.

Under this new schedule the clinic sessions are distributed more evenly throughout the week. The sessions are so sub-divided that old cases are seen first followed by the new cases. The initial consultation and examination normally occupies a considerable time, and unless new cases are concentrated towards the end of the session, many old patients would be delayed, and the waiting rooms would be crowded. Under the new arrangements the old patients pass through quickly with little, if any, loss of time, and patients on their first visit are spared the added embarrassment of mixing in a crowded waiting room.

Early in the year certain minor structural modifications were effected. Using hanging curtains, the available space has been subdivided into a number of separate cubicles, and this arrangement, while allowing several cases to be in the clinic at one time, ensures maximum privacy to each patient. The time of the medical officer is thereby saved and as a consequence he is enabled to deal more efficiently with a larger number of persons in a given time.

In May, 1945, penicillin became available in the Centre, and altogether 254 cases of gonorrhoea and syphilis have been treated with penicillin in 1946.

The work of the Centre during 1946 is indicated by the following Tables of data extracted from the Annual Return submitted to the Ministry of Health.

TABLE I.

Number of cases dealt with at the Treatment Centre at Ipswich during the year ending 31st December, 1946.

	Dealt with <i>for the first time</i> during 1946.			Total cases attending during 1946.		
	Males	Females	Totals	Males	Females	Totals
Gonorrhoea ...	95	66	161	158	145	303
Syphilis ...	54	48	102	194	222	416
Non-Venereal conditions ...	251	111	362	280	144	424
Total ...	400	225	625	632	511	1143

TABLE II.

Number of cases dealt with *for the first time* and the total number of attendances of all patients classified according to residence.

	Ipswich.	East Suffolk.	West Suffolk.	Essex.	Total.
Gonorrhoea ...	107	50	2	1	160
Syphilis ...	65	28	8	1	102
Non-venereal conditions	212	131	15	2	360
Total Attendances ...	5,660	2,553	102	97	8,412

TABLE III.

## Out-Patient Attendances.

	Males.	Females	Totals.
Gonorrhoea ... ..	943	1,133	2,076
Syphilis ... ..	2,160	2,611	4,771
Non-venereal conditions ...	1,046	501	1,547
Totals ...	4,149	4,245	8,394

TABLE IV.

In-patients and aggregate number of "in-patient days" of treatment.

	Males.		Females.		Totals.	
	Patients	Days	Patients	Days	Patients	Days
Gonorrhoea ...	6	21	35	220	41	241
Syphilis ...	41	440	57	750	98	1190
Non-venereal conditions ...	10	101	8	60	18	161
Totals ...	57	562	100	1,030	157	1,592

TABLE V.

## LABORATORY AND MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATIONS.

Specimens examined at Centre by the Medical Officer.			Specimens examined at the County Laboratory.	
Microscopical		Cultural for Gonorrhoea.	Serum.	Cerebro-spinal fluid.
For Syphilis.	For Gonorrhoea.		For Syphilis.	
54	1,921	995	1,573	78

## ASCERTAINMENT OF CASES.

Individuals seek examination and treatment at the Clinic on their own initiative, on reference by a doctor, or through an infected consort either directly or by action under Regulation 33B. Every infected patient is urged by the Clinic Medical Officer to persuade their source of infection to report for examination when the latter's identity and whereabouts are known.

Among patients registered for the first time during 1946, 41% attended on their own initiative, 31% were referred by doctors, 7% attended for further observation after treatment for V.D. in one of the Services, and 21% attended as contacts, having been persuaded to do so by patients already under treatment. These percentages are most encouraging and indicate that the clinic enjoys to a satisfactory degree both the confidence and co-operation of patients and medical practitioners alike. Table VI. indicates the results obtained by contact tracing:

TABLE VI.  
CONTACT TRACING.

	Syphilis.		Gonorrhoea.		Non-venereal.	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total new <i>early</i> cases (original patients and contacts) <i>with infections of less than one year's duration</i> dealt with for the first time (Item 3 of Annual Return) in the Centre during the year ending 31st December, 1946 ... ..	36	30	94	61	251	111
<i>Contacts:—</i>						
Secured as a result of persuasion by original patients ... ..	5	8	3	21	29	36
Persuaded after being reported on one Form I. (Regulation 33B) ... ..	0	1	0	7	0	1
Secured after being reported on two or more Forms I. (Regulation 33B) ... ..	0	3	0	7	0	2

In Table VII. the work of the clinic during 1946 is compared with that of 1945 and of 1938, the last complete year before the war.

TABLE VII.

	Sex	1938	1945	1946
Early Syphilis, S.1, 2 and 3.	M	9	12	36
	F	6	25	30
Late Syphilis, S.4	M	26	8	14
	F	20	14	13
Congenital Syphilis	M	10	4	4
	F	10	6	5
Gonorrhoea	M	89	45	95
	F	43	71	66
Non-Venereal	M	60	94	251
	F	73	129	111
Total number of patients registered for the first time	M	201	164	400
	F	153	248	225
Total number of patients attending during the year		556	779	1,149
Total out-patient attendances		11,739	5,913	8,417
Total number of "in-patient days"		835	789	1,599
Total number of specimens examined		1,181	2,381	4,629

The significant points arising from this comparison include:—

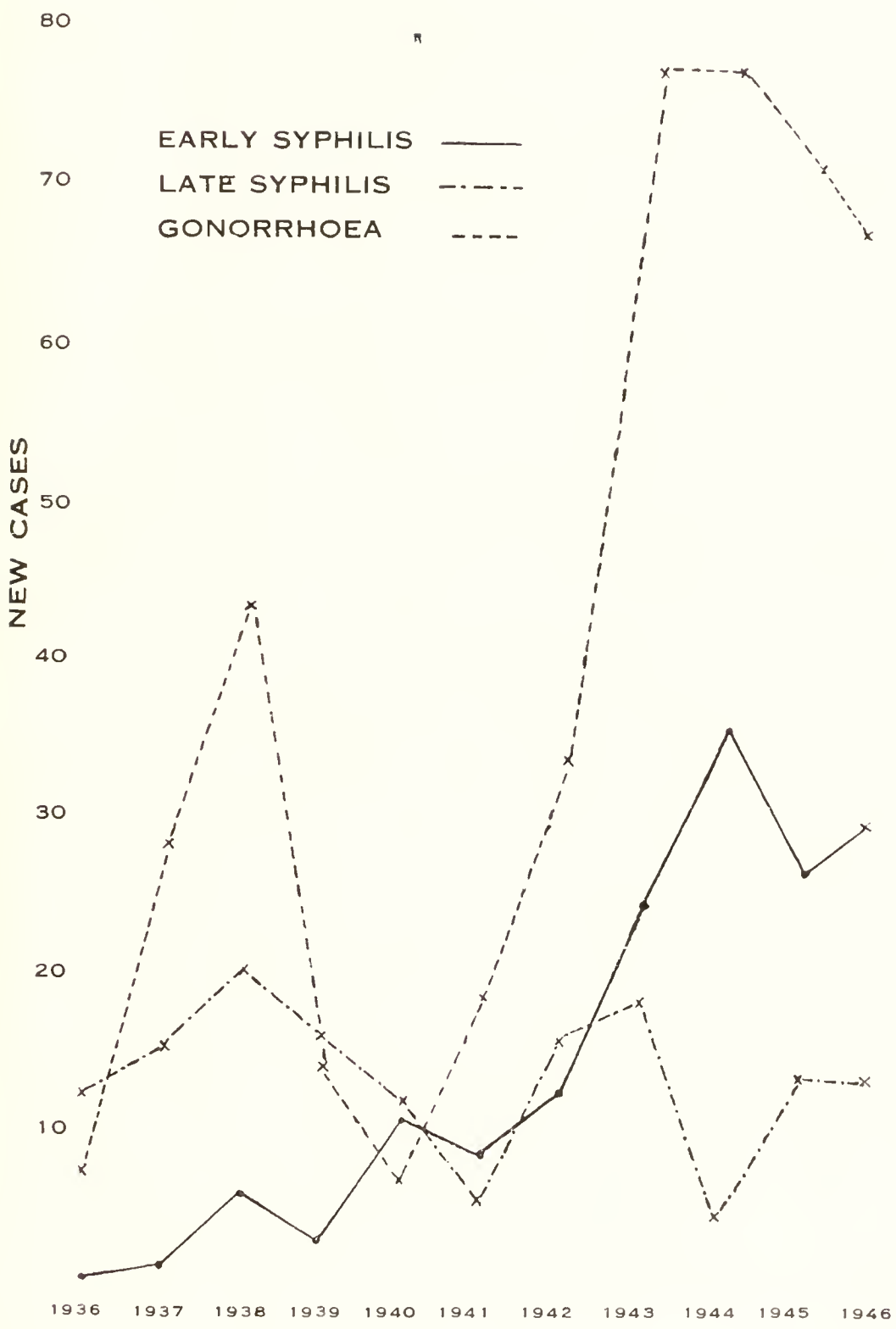
(1) The increase of early syphilis during 1945 and 1946 over that in 1938.

(2) The increase in the number of non-venereal cases in 1945 and still more in 1946 compared with 1938. This indicates the increasing willingness of persons to seek advice and re-assurance, and reflects the nation-wide publicity campaign against the venereal diseases.



GRAPH A.

FEMALE CASES ONLY.





The return of men to civilian life from the Services has led to a marked increase in male cases of all categories.

(4) The marked increase of "in-patient days" due to the admission of cases of early syphilis for intensive in-patient treatment with penicillin.

Consideration of all the data in this report shows that the wartime increase in venereal disease has continued in the early post-war period and indicates that the following quotation from last year's report still holds good, "The aftermath of war persists and many factors, e.g. lack of proper housing and unsettled social conditions, will still contribute to maintaining for some time the abnormal war-time rate of venereal infection. There is no room for complacency; the war against venereal disease must still go on."

## CANCER.

In presenting the following report upon Cancer statistics the local figures have been utilized. There is a small difference only between these and those of the Registrar-General.

A total of 192 deaths (100 males and 92 females) were ascribed to Cancer during 1946 as compared with 188, 168, 145 and 158 respectively in the four preceding years.

18.8% of the deaths from all causes were due to Cancer.

36 males and 37 females dying from Cancer were over 70 years of age.

The following Table shows the deaths and death-rates from cancer since 1841:—

Period.	Numbers and Crude Death-rates.					
	Males.		Females.		Persons.	
	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.
1841—1850	12	.08	50	.32	62	.21
1851—1860	21	.12	80	.42	101	.28
1861—1870	47	.25	143	.66	190	.47
1871—1880	96	.43	193	.77	289	.61
1881—1890	115	.45	243	.84	358	.66
1891—1900	182	.63	299	.90	481	.77
1901—1910	290	.87	413	1.11	703	1.00
1911—1920	399	1.10	562	1.39	961	1.25
1921—1930	523	1.33	694	1.58	1217	1.46
1931—1940	696	1.62	887	1.83	1583	1.72
1841—1845	4	.06	24	.33	28	.20
1846—1850	8	.11	26	.31	34	.22
1851—1855	12	.15	43	.47	55	.32
1856—1860	9	.10	37	.38	46	.25
1861—1865	12	.13	77	.74	89	.45
1866—1870	35	.36	66	.59	101	.48
1871—1875	48	.46	103	.86	151	.67
1876—1880	48	.42	90	.69	138	.56
1881—1885	50	.40	117	.84	167	.63
1886—1890	65	.50	126	.84	191	.68
1891—1895	74	.53	145	.91	219	.73
1896—1900	108	.72	154	.90	262	.81
1901—1905	117	.73	164	.90	281	.82
1906—1910	173	1.01	249	1.31	422	1.17
1911—1915	196	1.09	274	1.38	470	1.24
1916—1920	203	1.11	288	1.40	491	1.26
1921—1925	256	1.34	329	1.53	585	1.44
1926—1930	267	1.33	365	1.62	632	1.48
1931—1935	314	1.48	443	1.87	757	1.69
1936—1940	382	1.75	444	1.76	826	1.76
1941—1945	406	1.99	427	1.87	833	1.92
1941	88	2.18	86	1.91	174	2.04
1942	84	2.09	74	1.64	158	1.85
1943	69	1.69	76	1.67	145	1.68
1944	69	1.68	99	2.15	168	1.92
1945	96	2.29	92	1.96	188	2.11
1946	100	2.18	92	1.78	192	1.97

The following Table shows the principal site distribution of the deaths from cancer and compares the experience of 1938 with that of 1945 and 1946.

Site.	1938.			1945.			1946.		
	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.
Stomach	6	12	18	18	14	32	15	13	28
Colon	18	22	40	14	12	26	13	22	35
Rectum	6	4	10	15	4	19	9	3	12
Breast	—	14	14	—	22	22	—	18	18
Lungs	10	5	15	11	2	13	20	6	26

An analysis of the above figures dealing with the years 1938 and 1946 shows a 50% increase in the incidence of cancer of the stomach which has occurred mainly in the male sex, whose figures have leapt from 6 to 15. There has been a slight diminution in the incidence of carcinoma of the colon, and also a slight increase in cancers of the breast. Neoplasms of the lung have increased by some 70%—again mainly affecting the male sex. It is too early yet to compare the general trends in Ipswich figures for cancer in particular sites; this should, however, be possible in the near future.

Table showing age and sex distribution of the cancer deaths for 1938, 1945 and 1946.

Age Periods.	1938.			1945.			1946.		
	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.
— 5	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	1
— 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— 15	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1
— 20	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
— 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— 30	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	2
— 35	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
— 40	3	—	3	2	1	3	2	—	2
— 45	1	10	11	3	4	7	3	2	5
— 50	2	4	6	6	5	11	6	6	12
— 55	3	10	13	10	7	17	9	10	19
— 60	14	12	26	3	9	12	7	9	16
— 65	10	17	27	12	13	25	18	9	27
— 70	11	7	18	20	11	31	17	17	34
— 75	10	18	28	12	14	26	17	16	33
— 80	11	9	20	17	15	32	16	12	28
— 85	5	6	11	7	6	13	3	8	11
— 85	3	4	7	2	5	7	—	1	1
All ages	74	99	173	96	92	188	100	92	192
70	29	37	66	38	40	78	36	37	73

## PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

The following changes took place during the year ended 31st March, 1947:—

New cases registered	...	...	...	23
Transfers into Ipswich	...	...	...	3
Transfers out of Ipswich	...	...	...	6
Deaths	...	...	...	12
De-certified and sight improvement	...	...	...	1

A total of 45 (37 males and 8 females) were in employment, 38 by blind organisations, and 7 by others.

The total number of blind on Register at 31st March, 1947, was 255.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

The following Table shows the notifications of Tuberculosis since 1909:—

Year.	Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			All Forms.		
	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.
1909	41	23	64	—	—	—	41	23	64
1910	29	15	44	—	—	—	29	15	44
Average 1911-1920	92.4	81.2	173.6	21.2	21.7	42.9	113.6	102.9	216.5
Average 1921-1930	79.9	71.9	151.8	29.1	29.6	58.7	109.0	101.5	210.5
Average 1931-1940	66.7	61.3	128.0	16.0	19.0	35.0	82.7	80.3	163.0
1941	38	30	68	18	16	34	56	46	102
1942	42	41	83	14	13	27	56	54	110
1943	59	48	107	17	22	39	76	70	146
1944	64	62	126	26	22	48	90	84	174
1945	47	36	83	16	10	26	63	46	109
1946	54	39	93	14	10	24	68	49	117

The decreasing trend noted in the last year's report has only continued to a slight extent in the case of non-pulmonary forms, while the pulmonary cases have increased by 10.

The figures are still far below the decennial average in 1931-1940, but somewhat higher than those noted in the early years of the war. Much of this is undoubtedly due to the increasing incidence of tuberculosis in young and early middle-aged adults.

The decline in non-pulmonary tuberculosis throughout the war years and previous to the war is much bound up with the increasing use made of heat-treated milk. It has become most unusual nowadays to see the severe types of bone and joint crippling as a result of tuberculosis.

It is to be hoped that this decline will be maintained in the future.

### AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTIONS OF THE NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS, 1946.

Age.	Pulmonary.			All other forms.			Total 1946.			Total 1945.
	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	Persons.
— 1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
1—5	3	1	4	2	1	3	5	2	7	7
5—10	2	1	3	3	1	4	5	2	7	7
10—15	—	2	2	—	1	1	—	3	3	7
15—20	8	4	12	—	1	1	8	5	13	14
20—25	7	7	14	1	1	2	8	8	16	12
25—35	10	14	24	3	2	5	13	16	29	30
35—45	12	5	17	3	2	5	15	7	22	17
45—55	3	1	4	1	1	2	4	2	6	9
55—65	6	2	8	1	—	1	7	2	9	3
+65	3	1	4	—	—	—	3	1	4	2
Total ...	54	39	93	14	10	24	68	49	117	109

### MAINTENANCE ALLOWANCES FOR PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Under the Ministry of Health Memo. 266T, allowances were allotted throughout the course of the year, the Scheme providing allowances to certain patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and undergoing either institutional or domiciliary treatment, which was commenced on the 1st October, 1943, and continued throughout 1946. During the year, 16 new applications were received, to all of which allowances were made. There was a decrease in the number of applicants during 1946.



## TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

The number of cases on the Dispensary Register (as distinct from the Notification Register) at December 31st, 1946, was 410, and the following table indicates the visits paid to the Dispensary and to the homes by the Health Visitors.

Year.	No. of Patients attending Dispensary.	No. of Visits paid by Patients.	No. of Visits to Homes by Health Visitor.
Average			
1921—1925	569	3000	2622
1926—1930	587	2331	3171
1931—1935	689	2485	3526
1936—1940	711	2315	3011
1939	669	1824	2676
1940	487	1363	2231
1941	449	1092	1178
1942	522	1267	618
1943	730	1980	845
1944	857	2236	2240
1945	575	1860	2022
1946	804	1438	2019

It is to be noted that there was some reduction in the number of visits paid by patients to the Dispensary. This was possibly connected with certain changes in clinic times and on the part of workers consideration may have to be given to the services of an evening clinic. Serious consideration is now being given to the institution of such a clinic, say from 6 to 8 one evening a week, in lieu of one of the day sessions.

## INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

The following Table indicates the Institutions to which patients were admitted during the year and these are Ipswich patients only.

Name of Institution.	Nos. admitted.			No. remaining at the end of year.
	M.	F.	P.	
Ipswich Sanatorium ... ..	26	21	47	30
Ipswich Isolation Hospital {	19	16	35	14
	1	3	4	6
East Suffolk and Ipswich Hospital ...	8	3	11	—
Papworth Hall, Cambridge ...	1	1	2	3
Ipswich Borough General Hospital ...	7	5	12	1
Preston Hall, Maidstone ... ..	1	—	1	1
Open-Air Hospital, Leasowe... ..	1	—	1	1
Queen Mary's Hospital, Rochampton ...	—	1	1	—
TOTAL ... ..	64	50	114	56

## APPENDIX I.

## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Service was maintained throughout the year on similar lines as in previous years.

## A.—MATERNITY WELFARE.

The following Table indicates the numbers examined and the total examinations carried out by the Medical Officer at the Ante and Post-Natal Clinics during 1946.

Clinic.	Group.	Main.	Branch (Clapgate Lane).	Branch (Whitton)	Total
ANTE	Cases examined ...	1035	460	178	1673
	Re-examinations ...	4383	2235	798	7416
	Total ...	5418	2695	976	9089
POST	Cases examined ...	219	208	87	514
	Re-examinations ...	77	95	57	229
	Total ...	296	303	144	743
Total both groups, 1946 ...		5714	2998	1120	9832
Total both groups, 1945 ...		4791	2654	781	8226
Average, 1936 1940 ...		2626	1162	—	3809

## IPSWICH MATERNITY HOME.

I append a Table which shows the admissions to the Home :—

Year.	Cases admitted from			Total No. of Days.	Average duration of stay in days.	Per cent of Total Ipswich Births.
	IPSWICH	Outside Areas.	Total.			
Average						
1926—1930	112	27	139	1,504	10.9	7.8
1931—1935	234	45	279	2,948	10.6	17.2
1936—1940	314	43	357	4,550	12.7	22.7
1941—1945	356	40	396	4,940	12.5	23.5
1939	333	36	369	5,088	13.7	23.3
1940	242	36	278	3,486	12.5	20.6
1941	273	36	309	4,061	13.1	22.0
1942	351	56	407	5,140	12.6	24.7
1943	348	50	398	5,071	12.7	24.8
1944	384	49	433	5,278	12.2	22.0
1945	425	9	434	5,152	11.9	23.9
1946	530	—	530	5,373	10.1	24.2

Ipswich Maternity Home has 18 beds only, and bookings have to be regulated carefully. There is a greater demand for accommodation than can be satisfied.

The higher number of admissions in 1946 was made possible by discharging patients before the 14th day.

## MIDWIVES AND MATERNITY NURSING.

The District Midwifery Scheme was worked during 1946 with 1 supervisor and 12 midwives.

Total Ipswich notified Births and Stillbirths in 1946	...	2,188
Total attended by Municipal Midwives—		
Ipswich patients	... ..	1,268
Patients in Ipswich for confinement only	...	33
Number of cases attended during the year as Midwife	...	778
Number of cases attended during the year as Maternity Nurse		523
Total visits paid by Midwives, exclusive of Ante Natal		22,644
Total Ante Natal visits paid by Midwives	... ..	4,244

The Births in Ipswich in 1946 were distributed as follows:—

Municipal Midwifery Service	... 1,268	— 58.0%
Ipswich Maternity Home	... 530	— 24.2%
Hospitals	... 247	— 11.3%
Nursing Homes (Private)	... 106	— 4.8%
Private arrangements	... 37	— 1.7%

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Total	... ..	2,188
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## HOME HELP SCHEME.

A scheme for providing Home Helps was commenced in May, 1943. In 100 cases a Home Help was provided during the year, 1946.

At 31st December, 1946 there were 1 whole-time and 8 part-time Home Helps on the Register. Great difficulty has been, and is being, experienced in obtaining suitable women for this most useful form of service.

## GAS AND AIR ANALGESIA.

Apparatus for the administration of analgesics has been provided for the Municipal Midwives, all of whom are now qualified to administer it. In 1946, this was used at 475 cases.

## PUPIL MIDWIVES.

Ipswich is recognised for Part II. training for the Central Midwives Board examination. In 1946, 20 pupils entered for the examination and all were successful.

## ASSISTANCE SCHEMES IN CONNECTION WITH MATERNITY WELFARE.

The usual schemes in connection with—

- (a) Maternity Home fees;
  - (b) Provision of Midwives or Maternity Nurses at reduced fees;
  - (c) Doctors' fees;
  - (d) Dental treatment;
  - (e) Home Help Scheme;
- were maintained throughout 1946.

Details as to dental treatment will be found in Appendix III.

## PREMATURE BABY SCHEME.

In connection with this scheme, the work continued on the same lines as in the previous year. Equipment for use in the home or in transport of the child to hospital, such as draught-proof cots, electric blankets, hot water bottles, special clothes and oxygen, etc., have been obtained and are available on loan to the mothers. The midwives pay many extra visits daily to watch over and supervise the management and feeding of these infants.

### ANALYSIS OF 1946 PREMATURE BIRTHS.

Total number, 114. Died, 21.

Born in Institutions, 51, with 11 deaths.

Born at home, 63, with 10 deaths.

Of the 63 born at home, 17 were transferred to hospital, where 6 died. Special premature equipment was loaned to 14 babies.

## CHILD WELFARE.

The following is a Summary of the Home Visits since 1921:

### HOME VISITS BY HEALTH VISITORS.

The District Scheme was in operation during the year with a very depleted staff. At the end of the year there were 1 Superintendent Health Visitor and 5 Health Visitors only.

Year.	Expectant Mothers.	Children.		
		—1	1—5	Total.
Average				
1921—1925	14	2,090	1,910	4,000
1926—1930	35	1,596	3,012	4,608
1931—1935	82	3,396	6,168	9,564
1936—1940	125	3,236	5,258	8,494
1941—1945	*	4,205	6,333	10,538
1941	*	2,667	4,332	6,999
1942	*	3,054	4,884	7,938
1943	*	4,062	6,431	10,493
1944	*	5,210	7,766	12,976
1945	*	6,031	8,251	14,282
1946	*	8,156	8,900	17,056

\*Expectant mothers are visited by Midwives with whom they have booked.

### WORK OF THE INFANT CLINICS.

The following is a Summary of the Visits paid to the Centres :—

CLINIC	1946			1945
	Infants —1	Children 1—5	Total	
Main ...	6,826	1,655	8,481	9,710
Branch, Clapgate Lane	5,967	3,128	9,095	10,028
Branch, Whitton ...	1,316	250	1,566	1,696

### EXAMINATION OF INFANTS BY MEDICAL OFFICER.

The Examinations carried out by the Medical Officers are shown in the following Table :—

Age.	No. of Infants Examined.	No. of Re-Examinations.	Total	1945.
—1	1,367	3,208	4,575	2,571
—2	284	676	960	737
—3	189	328	517	417
—4	142	219	361	340
—5	116	150	266	229
Total	2,098	4,581	6,679	4,294

## MISCELLANEOUS SECTIONS.

## (a) ARTIFICIAL LIGHT CLINIC.

Clinic operated at Borough General Hospital throughout the year.

## (b) OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

4 cases were notified during 1946 as compared with 2 in 1945. Usual enquiries and investigations were carried out.

## (c) INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.

There were 25 foster mothers in charge of 27 children at the end of the year. Periodical visits were paid by the Health Visitors.

## (d) ASSISTANCE SCHEMES.

The usual schemes were in operation throughout the year.

## (e) DENTAL WORK.

See Appendix III.

## (f) Nurseries—see below.

## (g) Eye Clinic—see below.

## NURSERIES.

On 1st April, 1946, the Raeburn Road Nursery was transferred to the Education Department to function as a Nursery School.

The health of the children in attendance at Montrose Nursery was exceptionally good; no illness occurred in the under 1 year and under 2 years groups except a single case of bronchitis. Amongst the 2-5 groups three cases of chicken pox occurred in January and 8 cases of mild whooping cough in November.

The biggest demand is on the under 2 groups and towards the end of the year plans were devised to utilize a second floor room to accommodate more children under 1 year.

Six students are training for Nursery Nurses' Certificate.

## EYE CLINIC.

These figures relate to children under 5 years of age examined by the Eye Specialist during the year.

Number of children examined	...	...	...	46
Number of attendances	...	...	...	88
Number for whom spectacles were ordered	...	...	...	13
Number referred for treatment other than glasses	...	...	...	12
Number to continue present glasses	...	...	...	3
Number to discontinue wearing glasses	...	...	...	1



## APPENDIX II.

## IPSWICH ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The appended Table shows the total numbers admitted to, and treated at, the Hospital during 1946 and preceding years.

Disease		Average 1941-45	1943	1944	1945	1946
INFECTIOUS DISEASES.	No. in Hospital Jan. 1st	61	71	60	61	89
	Admissions	893	1090	1093	680	564
	Total Treated	954	1161	1153	741	653
	No. discharged	871	1079	1080	642	637
	.. of deaths	19	22	12	10	7
	.. Remaining Dec. 31st	64	60	61	89	9
TUBERCULOSIS.	No. in Hospital Jan. 1st	—	—	1	—	5
	Admissions	16	21	14	36	35
	Total Treated	16	21	15	36	40
	No. Discharged	10	14	10	21	19
	.. of Deaths	5	6	5	10	7
	.. Remaining Dec. 31st	1	1	—	5	14
SURGICAL TUBERCULOSIS.	No. in Hospital Jan 1st	17	17	25	33	36
	Admissions	21	18	26	24	37
	Total Treated	38	35	51	57	63
	No. Discharged	13	9	14	21	38
	.. of Deaths	1	1	4	—	1
	.. Remaining Dec. 31st	24	25	33	36	24
TOTAL.	No. in Hospital Jan. 1st	78	88	86	94	130
	Admissions	930	1129	1133	740	626
	Total Treated	1008	1217	1219	834	756
	No. Discharged	894	1102	1104	684	694
	.. of Deaths	25	29	21	20	15
	.. Remaining Dec. 31st	89	86	94	130	47

The number of admissions for infectious diseases was well below average experience.



## CLINICAL REMARKS ON CASES IN IPSWICH ISOLATION HOSPITAL IN 1946.

1. **DIPHTHERIA.** Full details of Diphtheria incidence in the early part of the year have been given in the body of the report. Attention may here be drawn to an innovation in treatment of Diphtheria cases introduced towards the end of the year. This is in collaboration with the research into the use of Penicillin in treating Diphtheria. Treatment of the infection is considered from at least two points of view:—

(a) As an adjuvant to anti-toxin.

(b) As an aid in eliminating the Diphtheria Bacillus from the nose and throat.

These results are being carefully checked by frequent bacteriological examination of all acute cases at the Public Health County Laboratory by Dr. Martin.

*Carriers* are being similarly dealt with in the case of throat infections, and with a local Penicillin spray in the case of nose infections.

Attention should once again be drawn to the incidence of fatal cases only in the **non-** immunised.

2. **SCARLET FEVER.** These cases were few in number, mild and with very few complications. There were no Mastoid complications, nor cases of Nephritis.

3. **MENINGITIS.** Only five cases + 1 carrier of Meningococcal Meningitis were admitted. This is a considerable drop on the number admitted during the war years. The response to Sulphonamide treatment and/or Penicillin has been dramatic.

Only 1 fatal case occurred and this was a fulminating Meningococcal Septicaemia with haemorrhages into the Suprarenals (known as the Waterhouse-Friederichsen Syndrome).

4. **ALIMENTARY INFECTIONS.** No cases of Enteric Fever were admitted but there were three deaths from Aertrycke Infection. Efforts to trace the source of these cases were, however, fruitless.

## APPENDIX III.

### DENTAL WORK IN CONNECTION WITH PUBLIC HEALTH SCHEMES.

1,630 attendances of Maternity and Child Welfare patients shows that a gratifying interest is being taken in dental treatment. This figure could be increased considerably so far as Child Welfare patients are concerned, if the dental surgeons had more time to devote to the work.

These small children have to be handled with the greatest of care, and much time has to be spent building up the confidence of the child in the dentist. Once this confidence is secured, there is every hope that the child will, in later years, resist the propaganda of the "bad" boy or girl of the schoolroom, which is directed against the acceptance of dental treatment on the grounds "that it hurts."

The attitude of mothers towards dental treatment seems to be responding to the talks and explanations that they have received in the M. and C.W. and Dental Departments. Refusal to have dental treatment solely because of pregnancy is much more infrequent than it was. The majority of refusals are made because of fear of discomfort during treatment. The old fear of the dentist remains very strong.

We are trying to overcome this by the use of local anaesthetics for filling, a special technique being employed for the purpose.

It is hoped to re-furnish the recovery room at the Main Clinic to provide a restful room where mothers can remain quiet and so receive the maximum benefit from the premedication that it is proposed to give them, prior to the administration of general anaesthetics for extractions.

To relieve the tension from which the patient suffers before all operations, must be an important part of the treatment.

#### MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Number of Sessions	...	...	...	...	178
Number of Patients examined	...	...	...	...	672
"    "    "    advised to have treatment	...	...	...	...	649
"    "    "    actually treated	...	...	...	...	624
Number of Attendances	...	...	...	...	1,630
"    "    Teeth extracted	...	...	...	...	891
"    "    Local Anaesthetics	...	...	...	...	171
"    "    General Anaesthetics	...	...	...	...	282
Number of Fillings	...	...	...	...	749
"    "    Scalings and Gum Treatments	...	...	...	...	166
"    "    Sundry Dressings	...	...	...	...	222
"    "    Patients supplied with dentures	...	...	...	...	41
"    "    Dentures fitted	...	...	...	...	52
"    "    Dentures repaired	...	...	...	...	6
"    "    Cases of acute Ulcerative Gingivitis	...	...	...	...	3

#### TUBERCULOSIS.

Number of Visits to Isolation Hospital	...	...	...	21
"    "    Visits to Sanatorium	...	...	...	Nil
"    "    Patients examined	...	...	...	61
"    "    Patients advised to have treatment	...	...	...	50
"    "    Patients actually treated	...	...	...	47
Number of Extractions	...	...	...	27
"    "    General Anaesthetics	...	...	...	3
"    "    Local Anaesthetics	...	...	...	17
"    "    Fillings	...	...	...	15
"    "    Scalings	...	...	...	4
"    "    Sundry Dressings	...	...	...	4
"    "    Patients supplied with dentures	...	...	...	3
"    "    Dentures fitted	...	...	...	4

**CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES AMONG PATIENTS TREATED—JAN. TO DEC., 1946**  
**DOMICILIARY MEDICAL SERVICE.**

DISEASE.	MALES.							FEMALES.							Total No. of Patients Treated
	0-5 Yrs.	5-15 Yrs.	15-25 Yrs.	25-45 Yrs.	45-65 Yrs.	Over 65	Total	0-5 Yrs.	5-15 Yrs.	15-25 Yrs.	25-45 Yrs.	45-65 Yrs.	Over 65	Total	
1. Erysipelas ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
2. Purulent Infection & Septicaemia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2
3. Measles ... ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	4
4. Other Diseases Due to Viruses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	4	4
5. Parotitis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	2	2
6. Cancer of the Skin ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
7. Cancer of other or Unspecified Organs ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
8. Chronic Rheumatism and other Rheumatic Diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	6
9. Diseases of the Parathyroid Glands	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	4
10. Anaemias ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
11. Inter-Cranial Lesions of Vascular Origin ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	6	6
12. Mental Disorders and Deficiency ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	3
13. Other Diseases of the Nervous System ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	3	3
14. Diseases of the Organs of Vision ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
15. Embolism and Thrombosis ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
16. Diseases of the Myocardium ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	9	14	14
17. Other Diseases of the Heart ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
18. Diseases of the Veins ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	4
19. Diseases of the Lymphatic System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
20. High Blood Pressure ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	3
21. Bronchitis ... ..	4	—	—	—	1	2	7	2	3	—	3	8	28	44	51
22. Asthma ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
23. Diseases of Buccal Cavity and Annexa and of Pharynx and Tonsils	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	4	4
24. Other Diseases of the Stomach ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	12	15	15
25. Enteritis and Diarrhoea ... ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	2	5	6
26. Cholecystitis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
27. Other Diseases of Gall Bladder and Bile Ducts ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
28. Chronic Nephritis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
29. Other Diseases of the Kidneys and Ureters ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
30. Diseases of the Female Genital Organs ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	4	4
31. Other Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	4	9	9
32. Diseases of the Joints and Other Organs of Movement ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	3
33. Senility—Old Age ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	7
34. Accidental Burns ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
35. Other Accidents ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
36. Ill-Defined ... ..	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	3	3	—	2	5	3	16	18
	6	3	—	1	2	5	17	8	15	3	12	35	99	172	189



## BOROUGH GENERAL HOSPITAL

Number of	Visits to Borough General Hospital	...	...	46
„ „	Patients examined	...	...	125
„ „	„ advised to have treatment	...	...	111
„ „	„ actually treated	...	...	107
Number of	Teeth extracted	...	...	165
„ „	General Anaesthetics	...	...	17
„ „	Local Anaesthetics	...	...	71
„ „	Fillings	...	...	8
„ „	Scalings	...	...	12
„ „	Sundry Dressings	...	...	28
„ „	Gum Treatments	...	...	6
„ „	Patients supplied with Dentures	...	...	2
„ „	Dentures fitted	...	...	3
„ „	Dentures repaired	...	...	5
„ „	Plastic attachments for drainage made	...	...	2

ROY CUTHILL,  
*Senior Dental Surgeon.*

## APPENDIX IV.

## DOMICILIARY MEDICAL SERVICE.

There has been a continued drop in the total number of patients treated under this service in the year under consideration and, comparing the sexes, we find that only 17 males were treated, as against 30 the previous year, but the female figures remain approximately the same.

Accurate comparison of patients treated in the various age groups and disease groups cannot however be made with any pretence to accuracy, in view of the incompleteness of such returns available to this Department.

There is a serious demand for improved statistics of sickness and it is to be hoped that with the advent of the new National Health Services in the near future, more precise preparation and comparison of definite statistics of the community will be possible. Until then we must perforce draw rather crude conclusions from the raw data available to us.

APPENDIX V.  
 IPSWICH BOROUGH GENERAL HOSPITAL  
 STATISTICS AS TO ADMISSIONS, ETC.

TABLE I.

Year.	Total Admissions.	Total Civilian Admissions.	Admissions from Heathfields.	Transfers to Heathfields.
1938 (9 mths.)	855	855	172	—
1939	1,455	1,368	275	258
1940	2,301	1,821	207	193
1941	2,558	1,516	107	140
1942	2,522	1,401	132	160
1943	3,310	1,830	129	158
1944	3,302	2,014	90	82
1945	3,822	2,727	106	104
1946	3,345	3,030	64	52

It will be seen that although the total of the patients admitted was lower than in 1945 the number of civilian patients admitted was greater, showing the tendency of return to peace-time conditions.

TABLE II.

	Males.	Females.	Persons.	1945.
No. in Hospital on 1st January, 1946	120	107	227	217
Admissions during the year ...	1,655	1,690	3,345	3,824
Total treated ...	1,775	1,797	3,572	4,041
Discharges during the year ...	1,483	1,519	3,002	3,462
Deaths during the year ...	170	147	317	361
Remaining on 31st December, 1946	122	131	253	218



TABLE III.

	Below 55 yrs.		Over 55 yrs.		Total (all ages).		
	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Both Sexes
1945.							
(a) Total Admissions	765	1,214	388	350	1,153	1,564	2,717
(b) East Suffolk Hos- pital Transfers	322	541	186	138	512	679	1,191
1946.							
(a) Total Admissions	986	1,362	369	313	1,355	1,675	3,030
(b) East Suffolk Hos- pital Transfers	467	696	228	152	695	848	1,543

This Table indicates that of the total admissions in 1945 the East Suffolk and Ipswich Hospital "waiting list" or transfers accounted for 43.8%, and that this percentage rose in 1946 to 50.9.

#### CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES (Civilian patients).

Infective and Parasitic Diseases	167	Pregnancy, Childbirth and their Complications	...	...	333
Neoplasms	...	Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue	...	...	104
General Diseases	...	Diseases of the Bones and Organs of Movement	...	...	47
Diseases of the Blood, Blood-forming Organs and Lymphoid Tissue	...	Congenital Malformations	...	...	20
Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs	...	Diseases Peculiar to the First Year of Life	...	...	39
Diseases of the Circulatory System	...	Ill-defined Conditions and Symptoms	...	...	98
Diseases of the Respiratory System	...	Injuries and Acute Poisoning	...	...	127
Diseases of the Digestive System	...	Normal Births	...	...	183
Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Breast	200				
					Total 3,030

#### OPERATIONS PERFORMED.

Operations on the Breast	...	22	Operations on the Kidney and Ureter	...	...	76
Operations on the Bones	...	47	Operations on the Male Genital Organs	...	...	116
Operations on the Joints	...	25	Gynaecological Operations	...	...	100
Amputations of Upper Limb	...	1	Miscellaneous Operations in Gynaecology	...	...	107
Amputations of Lower Limb	...	11	Neurosurgical Operations	...	...	4
Operations on the Nose and Accessory Air Sinuses	...	552	Operations on Skin and Subcutaneous Tissues	...	...	34
Operations on the Thorax	...	16	Eye Operations	...	...	—
Operations on the Mouth	...	10	Miscellaneous Operations, including redressings, examinations, etc.	...	...	211
Operations on the Stomach	...	45				
Operations on the Intestines, Rectum and Anus	...	257				
Operations on the Biliary Tract	...	14				
Hernioplasty and Fascia Grafts	...	120				
Gland Operations	...	50				
Cyst Operations	...	50				
						Total 1,868

Minor Ops. in O.P.D. ... 158

# PROGRESS REPORT.

The year 1946 has been one of considerable progress in all sections of the Hospital.

I give below a very short resume of the main activities which will help to indicate the remarkable expansion which has taken place since the hospital was handed over in 1938.

## (a) Accommodation and Admissions.

Two new Wards each of 32 beds effective from the beginning of 1947 have provided a beddage of 312 and a Children's Ward of 29 beds is now available.

Admissions have risen from 1,094 in 1938 to 3,345 in 1946.

## (b) X-Ray Department.

This section has grown rapidly and the monthly average has risen from 55 in 1940 to 320 in 1946.

## (c) Physiotherapy Department.

Has been entirely re-modelled and brought up-to-date. Three whole-time and one part-time Physiotherapists are employed and the number of treatments given has risen from 2,250 in 1941 to over 23,000 in 1946.

## (d) Out-patient Department.

A new department is now available and the number of new out-patients per month is between 200 and 250 and the attendances total 1,300 per month.

## (e) Operating Theatres.

The Hospital possesses a new and up-to-date suite of two Operating Theatres with another available in the Out-Patient's Department.

Operations have risen from 150 in 1939 to 1,868 in 1946 exclusive of 158 minor operations performed in the Out-patient Department.

## (f) Occupational Therapy Department.

Fully equipped, employing one whole-time and two part-time Occupational Therapists.

## (g) Remedial Gymnasium.

A modern and fully equipped section in charge of a full-time Remedial Gymnast.

## (h) Dental Clinic.

A newly introduced feature with a complete Clinic dealing with both in-patients and out-patients.

## (i) Pathological Laboratory.

This laboratory was installed by the Ministry of Health during the war and is fully equipped with a full-time Pathologist in charge.

Units dealt with have risen from 12,358 in 1943 to 44,319 in 1946.



## APPENDIX VI.

## HOSPITAL AND INSTITUTIONAL CATERING.

## DOMESTIC SUPERVISOR'S ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1946.

Discussion of all problems concerning the dietary in each Institution was referred to the respective Catering Committee.

## BOROUGH GENERAL HOSPITAL AND HEATHFIELDS.

Frequent visits have been paid to the kitchen, the stores and to the wards to watch cooking, ordering and serving of meals.

Improvements in ordering supplies have been suggested and recommendations as to purchase of better quality supplies have been made. Strict attention has been paid to full ordering of all rationed commodities.

Dietary sheets and recipes have been supplied, on request, to the chef. The variety and standard of special diets supplied from the kitchen has been considerably improved.

It has not been found possible to plan menus weekly, but it is hoped that this will become practicable in the future.

Breakfasts to patients have been much improved, and suppers are now served to all patients.

Items of equipment required both in the kitchen and for the efficient service of meals to the wards were inspected and recommendations for suitable purchases made.

*Food Costs.* An estimate has been made of the approximate cost of food per patient.

*Dietary Survey.* A full survey of the food served to the patients over one week was made and an abridged report is appended.

## REPORT ON THE DIETARY SURVEY AT THE BOROUGH GENERAL HOSPITAL, DECEMBER, 1946.

A detailed dietary survey was carried out for the week December 5th -12th inclusive.

The stores method of surveying was used. Daily visits were paid to the stores, and the kitchen and each ward was visited in turn to observe service to the patient. Samples of certain vegetables at the time of consumption were taken, and analyses of their Vitamin C content were made.

A detailed analysis of the nutritive value of the diet provided was calculated. The requirements to be met were calculated from recognised standard recommendations on dietary allowances.

Adequacy of the Diet.1.—*Calories.*

The requirements were well met.

## 2.—*Protein.*

The total protein requirements were well met. 56% of the total protein in the diet was in the form of animal protein.

## 3.—*Calcium.*

The calcium requirement was adequately covered as full use was made of all priority milk supplies and milk products.

## 4.—*Iron.*

The total iron supplied by the diet was adequate. No attempt was made to calculate available iron, as the availability of iron in foodstuffs is still under discussion.

## 5.—*Vitamins A and D.*

The values were below the requirement. The Vitamin A deficiency was mainly due to insufficient serving of green vegetables and carrots due to the difficulty of obtaining supplies at this particular time of year.

## 6.—*Thiamin and Riboflavin.*

The requirements were well met.

## 7.—*Vitamin C.*

There was a deficiency in the Vitamin C supplied in the diet. This again was due to the insufficient serving of green vegetables during the survey week.

The time lag between cooking of vegetables and service on the wards accounted for some loss of Vitamin C in the vegetables provided.

Recommendations were made to attempt to enable the elimination of these deficiencies found. These recommendations have since been discussed fully and where possible have been implemented.

A detailed report of the survey showing calculations is available.

## ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Visits have been paid to the kitchen, stores and wards to discuss the meals service.

Weekly menu planning had proved of great value.

During the year a male Cook-Supervisor has been appointed, and despite lack of staff, a great improvement in the cooking, service of meals and control of kitchen staff can be reported.

An inventory of kitchen equipment has been made with the chef, and recommendations for replacing and renewing inadequate equipment were made.

An estimate of food costs per head has been made.

### THE SANATORIUM.

Weekly visits have been paid to the Sanatorium for discussions with the Cook-Supervisor who was appointed early in the year.

Weekly menu planning was instituted and help given with recipes and new dishes.

The standard of cooking has been raised, and many improvements have been noted in the catering throughout the year.

There is, however, a serious shortage of subordinate kitchen staff which has persisted during the year and which has therefore made it impossible to improve the catering to a high standard.

### ST. JOHN'S HOME.

Advice on catering matters has been given when requested.

Several visits have been paid during the year to discuss the catering and menu-planning with the Matron and Superintendent, and recipes with the cook.

Advice on equipment and storage of food was given after several cases of gastro-enteritis had been reported.

### KITCHEN STAFF IN THE INSTITUTIONS.

Although the appointment of Cook-Supervisors at the Sanatorium and Isolation Hospital, and a Chef in charge of the catering at Heathfields has resulted in better co-ordination of kitchen work and an improvement in the standard of catering, a serious lack of subordinate kitchen staff in all the institutions has made it impossible to put into practice all advice given.

It has, however, been possible in each institution to aim at a higher standard of catering.

### BREAD RATIONING IN THE INSTITUTIONS.

A survey was made prior to bread rationing to discover whether the ration to be allowed would prove to be adequate.

The bread rationing system has proved to be quite adequate in all the institutions, and the scheme has worked well.

### LECTURES.

1. Course of lectures on Diet in Disease has been given to nurses at the Borough General Hospital.

2. Lectures on elementary nutrition are being given to the Hospital Social Service Corps at the Borough General Hospital.

3. The Royal Sanitary Institute course organised by the Education Department in Nutrition in relation to catering and cooking is being held again this year. Four out of the five students who sat for the examination in June were successful.

F. S. LEBEN,

*Domestic Supervisor.*





County Borough of Ipswich.

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School Medical Officer's  
**REPORT.**

1946.

## County Borough of Ipswich.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
ELM STREET,  
IPSWICH.

24th March, 1947.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the report on the Medical Inspection of School Children during 1946.

From the report it will be noted that the work of the School Health Service is increasing, but difficulties are being encountered in obtaining the required staff in all sections, especially Health Visitors and Speech Therapists.

I am grateful for all the assistance from all those interested, directly or indirectly, in helping to maintain a good standard of School Health Service.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. W. HUNTER, M.D., Ch.B., B.Hy., D.P.H.,  
School Medical Officer.

## STAFF OF SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

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 DECEMBER, 1946.
 

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*Medical Staff :**Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer :*

J. W. HUNTER, M.D. CH.B. (EDIN.), B.Hy., D.P.H. (DURHAM).

*Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy School Medical Officer :*M. MARKOWE, M.D., B.S. (LOND.), L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.  
(Resigned 19th February, 1947).*Assistant Medical Officers of Health and Assistant School Medical Officers :*

G. MARGARET G. SPENCER, M.A., M.R.C.S. L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

G. L. MCLEOD, M.B., CH.B., (N.Z.).

(Appointed 7th January, 1946, resigned 14th September, 1946).

KATHLEEN M. WALDRON, M.B., CH.B., B.A.O. (DUBLIN).

(Temporary Appointment) (Appointment terminated 8th February, 1947).

J. L. PATTON, M.B., CH.B. (L'POOL), D.P.H. (MANCHESTER).

(Appointed 25th November, 1946).

*Dental Staff :**Senior Dental Surgeon :*

R. CUTHILL, L.D.S., (L'POOL).

*Assistant Dental Surgeon :*

W. H. J. CUPPLES, L.D.S., R.F.P.S. (GLAS.).

(Appointed 30th December, 1946).

*Temporary Assistant Dental Surgeon :*

KATHERINE L. HARRIES, L.D.S., R.F.P.S. (GLAS.).

*Health Visiting Staff :*

Seven Health Visitors are employed by the Council.



## SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES.

### I.—CO-ORDINATION.

There is complete co-ordination between the various branches of the school health services and the various branches of the health services of the borough.

The main and branch clinics provide both maternity and child services in addition to school medical requirements and medical, nursing and clerical staffs are common.

The records from the child welfare department, including dental records are passed on and included, as far as necessary, in the data comprised in the school medical schedules.

### II.—SCHOOL HYGIENE.

The officers of the department make frequent inspections, and any recommendations are made through the School Medical Officer to the appropriate departments. The provision of arrangements for sanitation and hygiene in the newer schools is of a good standard, but attention is still required to details of hygienic provision in some of the schools in the Borough.

### III.—SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTION.

#### (a) ROUTINE INSPECTIONS.

Parents are invited to be present at all "Routine" examinations held at school. Their presence is of great assistance to the Medical Officer conducting the examination, as he is often able to obtain information relating to the defects found thereby enabling as full advantage as possible to be derived from the medical survey.

In instances where defects are noted for observation at a later date the parents are informed that the child will be marked as a "follow up" case, and that they will be invited to be present at the next examination. During 1946, 3,411 children in Primary and Secondary Schools maintained by the Authority were examined at the routine medical inspections. This figure represents 29.23% of the average number of children on the registers. This compares with 2,129 in 1945 and 4,205 in 1944.

Details of these examinations in the various age groups are given below.

	Boys	Girls.	Total.	Total, 1945
Entrants—				
No. examined ...	890	845	1,735	984
No. of pupils with defects	160	125	285	112
Percentage ...	17.97	14.79	16.43	11.38
Intermediates—				
No. examined ...	299	337	636	216
No. of pupils with defects	54	93	147	24
Percentage ...	18.06	27.59	23.11	11.11
Leavers—				
No. examined ...	443	597	1,040	929
No. of pupils with defects	100	131	231	199
Percentage ...	22.57	21.94	22.21	21.42
Total—				
No. examined ...	1,632	1,779	3,411	2,129
No. of pupils with defects	314	349	663	335
Percentage ...	19.24	19.61	19.43	15.73

In the 663 children there were noted 702 defects, that is a number of children had more than one defect, although they may have been of a minor character. As in 1945, the number of defects noted in regard to vision was high and, with the standards obtaining at routine medical inspection, there is still a great number referred to the Ophthalmologist for further investigation. The total number of defects, excluding dental defects and malnutrition, is made up as follows:—

	Eyes.		Ear, Nose & Throat.		Deformities.		Skin Defects.		Miscellaneous.	
	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.
Entrants—										
No. of defects ...	35	33	40	31	33	10	13	14	53	42
Percentage of total examined ...	3.93	3.91	4.49	3.67	3.71	1.18	1.46	1.66	5.95	4.97
Intermediates—										
No. of defects ...	29	36	3	6	10	39	2	6	12	8
Percentage of total examined ...	9.69	10.68	1.00	1.78	3.33	11.57	.67	1.78	4.01	2.37
Leavers—										
No. of defects ...	59	79	17	20	10	19	7	14	14	8
Percentage of total examined ...	13.32	13.23	3.84	3.35	2.26	3.18	1.58	2.34	3.16	1.34
Total—										
No. of defects ...	123	148	60	57	53	68	22	34	79	58
Percentage of total examined ...	7.54	8.32	3.68	3.20	3.25	3.82	1.35	1.91	4.84	3.26

## (b) CLEANLINESS INSPECTIONS.

Every school is visited periodically and the total number of examinations in 1946 was 32,272 as compared with 35,349 in 1945. The average number of visits per school was 5. Appropriate action is taken in all cases requiring advice or treatment, and such cases are followed up until the desired end is attained. In no case was it necessary to take legal proceedings, and no children were cleansed by the Authority. 84 children were excluded from school for verminous conditions, involving a loss of 318 school days.

The present arrangements include the ascertainment and treatment of both seabies and pediculosis. Treatment for scabies is given each afternoon, when necessary, at the Public Health Department, Elm Street, and also at the Branch Clinic, Clapgate Lane.

Facilities are also available for treatment of other members of the family on one evening a week, at Elm Street. During the year the A.R.P. Cleansing Station at Clapgate Lane, which has been used for scabies treatment, was renovated and modernised, and since October, 1946, has been available for treatment again.

## (c) SCHOOL CLINICS.

School clinics are held every morning in the Public Health Department, Elm Street and at the Branch Clinic, Clapgate Lane. A nurse is in attendance every morning at each clinic. A doctor is in attendance every morning at Elm Street and on four mornings a week at Clapgate Lane. In addition a branch clinic is held at Shakespeare Road, Whitton, on three mornings a week, with a Health Visitor in attendance.

Children referred by parents, teachers and other authorities, attend these clinics and those requiring treatment, which cannot be given at the Minor Ailments Treatment Clinic, are either referred to their own doctor, special clinic, or for specialist advice and treatment at Hospital.

The following table illustrates the extent of the work of School Clinics during the last ten years, and includes main and branch clinics.

Year.	Numbers of children attending at Clinic.	Total attendances at Clinic.	Exclusions granted.
1937	7,176	28,245	2,257
1938	10,485	41,706	3,011
•1939	9,162	33,696	970
•1940	8,334	29,698	2,195
1941	8,603	24,829	1,424
1942	8,131	27,340	2,941
1943	8,359	25,599	2,336
1944	8,304	25,911	1,903
1945	8,259	25,484	2,233
1946	10,255	28,892	2,360

\*The figures for these years include Ilford evacuees.

As in 1945, "Nose and Throat" conditions were responsible for the loss of most school time—314 cases represented a loss of 1,435 days. Scabies, although responsible for the loss of less time than in the previous year—(362 cases with a loss of 930 school days as against 376 cases with a loss of 1,021 days in 1945) caused more loss of school time than Impetigo.

There was a definite decrease in the number of cases who required to be excluded for Impetigo—89 cases (521 days) as compared with 153 (1,205 days).

#### IV.—FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.

##### (a) NUTRITION.

The classification of the nutrition of pupils at the Primary and Secondary Schools maintained by the Authority, inspected during the year, will be found in Table II. As compared with 1945 the percentage of children in the "B" Group has increased with a corresponding decrease in the "A" and "C" Groups.

##### (b) MINOR AILMENTS AND DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

The undermentioned table gives the numbers of children found at routine and special inspections during the past two years:—

	1945	1946
Ringworm:—		
Scalp ... ..	—	—
Body ... ..	3	7
Scabies ... ..	440	410
Impetigo ... ..	250	272
Total	693	689

##### (c) VISUAL DEFECTS AND EXTERNAL EYE DISEASES.

Dr. G. H. Buck, the part-time Ophthalmic Consultant to the Local Education Authority, holds Clinics at the Public Health Department, Elm Street, twice a week and at the Branch Clinic Clapgate Lane, once every other week. The incidence of defects was as follows, the total number of defects showing a decrease on the previous year.

	1945	1946
Hypermetropia ... ..	84	61
Hypermetropic Astigmatism ... ..	95	90
Myopia ... ..	57	55
Myopic Astigmatism ... ..	29	54
Mixed Astigmatism ... ..	22	11
Squint ... ..	98	79
All others ... ..	9	1
Total	394	351

An Orthoptic Clinic for the treatment of certain cases of squint under Miss Lebon was opened at the Public Health Department, Elm Street, in May, 1946.

The following report has been submitted on the work of this section.

#### ORTHOPTIC CLINIC, May to December, 1946.

Total number cases investigated	...	...	106
Total number of attendances	...	...	1,224
Total number who have been under treatment	...	...	87
Total number cured as a result of treatment	...	...	6
Total number improved as a result of treatment and for whom no further treatment is advised	...	...	10
Total number improving and still under treatment	...	...	59
Total number not improved under treatment	...	...	8
Total number failed to complete treatment	...	...	4
Total number cured without treatment. (These children have all worn glasses)	...	...	7

(Signed) JUNE LEBON,

Orthoptist.

#### (d) NOSE AND THROAT DEFECTS.

1,089 cases were noted during the year, showing abnormalities of nose and throat, and of that number, 241 children were reported to the Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist as compared with 170 in 1945 and 162 in 1944. The necessity for surgical intervention was confirmed in 129 cases.

Under the scheme arranged by the Education Authority, 112 children received surgical intervention. This number compares with 95 in 1945 and 86 in 1944. In addition, 105 children were referred to the specialist by private practitioners during 1946.

#### (e) DENTAL DEFECTS.

The report of the Senior School Dental Surgeon is given under the Section "Arrangements for Treatment."

#### (f) POSTURAL AND OTHER ORTHOPAEDIC DEFECTS.

During the year 161 cases were referred to the Orthopaedic Clinic at the Borough General Hospital for advice and treatment by Mr. Bell Jones. Of these, 22 were postural and 139 other orthopaedic defects. Surgical appliances recommended by Mr. Bell Jones are supplied. 110 children attended the Orthopaedic Clinic for remedial exercises during the year.

#### (g) HEART DISEASE.

				New Cases		Old Cases	
				1945	1946	1945	1946
Organic	Congenital	...	...	3	4	20	23
				2	—	8	7
	Acquired	Rheumatic		8	1	18	5
				21	6	30	7
Functional				21	6	30	7
Total				34	11	76	42

The decrease in the number of cases of Organic Heart Disease (Rheumatic and other conditions) noted last year is again evident, also a marked decrease in the number of cases of Functional Heart Disease, which reached a high figure during the war years.

(h) **TUBERCULOSIS.**

During the year 24 children were referred to the Tuberculosis Officer for investigation, and of this number, 2 non-pulmonary cases were discovered.

**V.—ARRANGEMENTS FOR TREATMENT.**

The Local Authority undertakes at the School Treatment Clinics or by arrangement with other Authorities, treatment as under:—

- (a) Minor ailments.
- (b) Dental defects.
- (c) Visual defects.
- (d) Artificial Sunlight treatment at the Borough General Hospital.
- (e) Surgical treatment of Tonsils and Adenoids at the Borough General Hospital.
- (f) Orthopaedic defects at the Borough General Hospital and the Special School at Isolation Hospital, Ipswich.
- (g) Tuberculous or suspected Tuberculous children at the East Suffolk and Ipswich Hospital, the Borough General Hospital and South Ward at the Isolation Hospital.

(a) **MINOR AILMENTS TREATMENT CLINIC.**

The undermentioned Table gives the numbers of children treated and the diseases and defects dealt with.

					1945	1946
Number of children treated ... ..					4,367	4,374
Total visits paid ... ..					13,902	13,853
Disease or Defect.						
Ringworm—Skin	...	...	...	...	3	7
Scabies	...	...	...	...	435	406
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	247	261
Other Skin Diseases	...	...	...	...	76	129
Minor Eye Defects	...	...	...	...	128	159
Minor Ear Defects	...	...	...	...	55	94
Nose and Throat	...	...	...	...	145	184
Minor Injuries	...	...	...	...	1,250	1,248
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	2,028	1,886
<b>Total</b>	...	...	...	...	<b>4,367</b>	<b>4,374</b>

Dr. S. M. Laird, the Dermatologist attends the Main and Branch Clinics on one afternoon each week to see special cases of skin disease referred to him for advice and treatment. During the year under review 187 children were seen by him involving 428 attendances.



## (b) DENTAL DEFECTS.

The following is the report of the Senior School Dental Surgeon:—

During the year staff deficiencies have interfered with the progress of the work to some extent, but nevertheless, a good year's work has been done.

It has been stated by some observers that the dental condition of school children has improved during the war years. This is attributed to the shortage of sweets and sweet biscuits and to the beneficial effect of the more fibrous nature of the flour. The oral picture in Ipswich however, remains much the same as it was before the war. 55.33% of the children examined at routine inspections were selected for treatment. This figure is lower than the corresponding one for 1938 but it does not include those children who had deciduous teeth which were not carious enough to justify extraction, and for whom no treatment was offered. Ten schools were not inspected during the year.

Perhaps this would be a good time to re-state the objects of a school dental scheme.

A school dental scheme should ensure that all children leaving school should not have lost any of their permanent teeth, and those present should be sound or have been made artificially sound. These sound teeth should also be in normal relationship with each other and contiguous structures.

The first step towards carrying out these very desirable objects must be to get round the schools twice a year. This year the school population will be increased by 1,000 owing to the raising of the school leaving age, and next year children attending private schools will be included in the Priority Classes for whom the Authority will be required to provide dental treatment. If we are to treat the children twice a year it will be necessary to increase the dental staff.

The following Table gives the ages of the children inspected and selected at Routine Inspections:—

AGE.				1945 Inspected	1946 Inspected	1946 Selected
5 years	...	...		599	805	327
6 "	...	...		587	848	403
7 "	...	...		668	775	384
8 "	...	...		677	822	486
9 "	...	...		655	844	484
10 "	...	...		695	782	426
11 "	...	...		507	836	477
12 "	...	...		577	973	559
13 "	...	...		570	943	580
14 "	and over	...		502	743	506
Totals				6,035	8,371	4,632

Of those selected 76.22% consented for treatment. This compares with the pre-war average of 64%.



## SUMMARY OF WORK DONE DURING 1946.

Number of Attendances for treatment	...	...	7,368
"    " Fillings in deciduous teeth	...	...	787
"    " Fillings in permanent teeth	...	...	3,564
"    " Root Canal Fillings	...	...	21
TOTAL number of Fillings	...	...	4,372
Number of Deciduous teeth extracted	...	...	4,457
"    " Permanent teeth extracted	...	...	680
TOTAL number of Extractions	...	...	5,137
Number of Local Anaesthetics given	...	...	749
"    " General Anaesthetics administered	...	...	2,001
"    " Sundry Dressings in deciduous teeth	...	...	341
"    " Sundry Dressings in permanent teeth	...	...	500
"    " Scalings	...	...	202
Number of Dentures fitted	...	...	4
"    " Dentures repaired	...	...	3
"    " Artificial Crowns fitted	...	...	4
"    " Inlays fitted	...	...	14
"    " Splints fitted	...	...	1
<hr/>			
Number of Schools visited	...	...	34
"    " Sessions devoted to Inspections at Schools	...	...	74
"    " Children examined	...	...	8,371
Average Number of Children inspected per session	...	...	113
Number of Children requiring treatment	...	...	4,632
"    " Specials inspected	...	...	1,847
"    " Specials requiring treatment	...	...	1,619
Actual Number of Children treated	...	...	4,802
Percentage treated who required treatment	...	...	76.82%
Permanent teeth extracted per child treated (excluding extractions for orthodontic purposes)	...	...	.087

## ORTHODONTIC TREATMENT.

Number of Appliances fitted	...	...	56
"    " Attendances made	...	...	1,085
"    " Children treated for irregularities by extraction	...	...	171
"    " Teeth Extracted	...	...	251
"    " Children on the waiting list	...	...	65

St. John's Home, Handford Home and Raeburn Road Nursery School have been inspected during the year.

Four students at the Technical School made 7 attendances and received 8 Fillings, 2 Extractions and 1 Scaling.

## NORTHGATE SCHOOLS.

534 girls and 537 boys were inspected at the Northgate Grammar Schools.

307 girls, or 57.49% and 364 boys or 67.78% were selected for treatment, of these, 648 received treatment.

Number of Attendances made	...	...	...	1,437
„ „ Fillings	...	...	...	1,559
„ „ Extractions	...	...	...	245
„ „ Scalings	...	...	...	57
„ „ Sessions devoted to treatment	...	...	...	185
Average number of fillings per pupil selected	..			2.4

ROY CUTHILL,

Senior Dental Surgeon.

(c) VISUAL DEFECTS.

Dealt with earlier in the Report.

(d) ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT.

The Artificial Sunlight Clinic at the Borough General Hospital closed in April, 1946, due to difficulty in obtaining the necessary equipment. During the period January to April, 18 children of school age received treatment, the number of visits made being 255.

Treatment was given for the following defects:—

Debility	...	...	...	8
Respiratory Catarrh	...	...	...	9
Post Diphtheritic Paresis	...	...	...	1

(e) SURGICAL TREATMENT OF TONSILS AND ADENOIDS.

Dealt with earlier in the Report.

(f) ORTHOPAEDIC DEFECTS.

Dealt with earlier in the Report.

(g) TUBERCULOSIS OR SUSPECTED TUBERCULOSIS.

Three boys were admitted to the East Suffolk and Ipswich Hospital and 7 boys and 2 girls to the Borough General Hospital for Surgical Tuberculosis and 2 girls were admitted to the South Ward at the Isolation Hospital, which is approved by the Ministry of Education as a school for crippled children. The average number of Ipswich children in attendance at the school during the year was 5. The number of individual children from Ipswich in attendance at any time during the year was 8 but cases are also treated from East and West Suffolk.

## VI.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The notification of Infectious Diseases in the school population during the past two years has been as follows:—

DISRASE.	1945	1946
Scarlet Fever ... ..	80	43
Diphtheria ... ..	57	26
Diphtheria Carriers ... ..	36	24
Measles ... ..	208	536
Whooping Cough ... ..	40	69
Pneumonia ... ..	9	1
Dysentery ... ..	—	5
Cerebro Spinal Fever ... ..	—	1
Total	430	705

It will be noted that the numbers for Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria are less than those for the previous year, whereas Measles and Whooping Cough show an increase.

An intensive campaign to supplement the basic immunity to Diphtheria of all children immunised in infancy and pre-school years, by a stimulating dose on entry to school, was undertaken during the early part of the year. In addition, many children were given initial immunisation. Immunisation was carried out at schools on 70 half days in addition to sessions at the Public Health Department, and the number of children immunised was:—

Initial immunisation ... ..	601
Number given "stimulating" injection ... ..	3,099

## VII. PHYSICAL TRAINING.

The report of the Organiser of Physical Training is appended:—

PHYSICAL EDUCATION REPORT FOR THE YEAR  
ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1946.

## ORGANISING STAFF—

Chief Organiser ...	Mr. H. Stott.
Assistant Organisers ...	Miss R. B. Ayles. Mr. F. Newborn.

Prior to joining H.M. Forces at the commencement of the War, Mr. F. Newborn was undertaking certain organising duties. During his absence no appointment was made and his return to duty on the first day of the January term was, therefore, especially welcomed.

His duties have consisted of two sessions each week. Miss R. B. Ayles also returned from H.M. Forces later in January and resumed her appointment of four sessions each week. The return of these two organisers has been marked throughout the year with obvious welcome in the schools and it is felt that a much more worth while service was available to the schools than in previous years when the staff was depleted.

During the year all schools were visited regularly and the problems of the teachers and Head Teachers received every consideration. The year was one of revival from many points of view and, without deprecating in any way the splendid work of the teachers during the war period, there was an ever growing sign of a return towards a more complete understanding and appreciation of physical education. The activities in the schools were, almost without exception, more wide and varied with a corresponding benefit to the children.

Although this report is not detailed in nature and no effort is made to report comprehensively on the activities in the schools it is felt that special mention should be made of one or two individual items. An effort was made to further the playing of hockey among the girls in the secondary schools. Films were shown and the Suffolk Women's Hockey Association voluntarily provided coaches to assist the teachers on the games fields. The result was a much higher standard of play and a better appreciation of the game. In conjunction with the Schools' Athletic Association Athletic Meetings against Standards were held and all the Secondary Modern Schools participated. This method is still experimental in nature but it was felt that the meetings were most successful and the methods used appealed to the Schools. This form of assessment in Athletics is recommended for general use in each school and it is hoped that by its adoption the standard of attainment throughout the schools will be raised. Special tables of work were introduced in individual cases and met with much success.

It is felt that 1946 saw the turning point in physical education from the severe handicaps imposed by war conditions and, although there are still difficult times ahead, it is hoped that progress in future will amount to something much more real than a struggle to maintain former standards.

H. STOTT.

## VIII.—PROVISION OF MEALS, MILK & SUPPLEMENTARY NOURISHMENT.

### (a) MEALS.

Mid-day meals are supplied at school canteens. These are provided free to children who are necessitous within the meaning of the Education Act, and at a charge to cover the cost of the food only to other children. The number of children taking meals during the year was:—

<i>Week Ended.</i>		<i>Free.</i>	<i>Paying.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
March 29th	...	934	2,481	3,415
June 7th	...	992	2,374	3,366
July 19th	...	1,072	2,590	3,662
September 20th	...	1,040	2,781	3,821
December 13th	...	1,082	2,826	3,908
Average	...	1,024	2,610	3,634

(b) MILK.

An approved milk supply is available in every school in the Borough.

Samples are taken from time to time and submitted to laboratory investigation.

During the period January to July, 1946, milk was available twice daily to children in attendance at school. The average number of bottles supplied each day was:—

Necessitous children	...	2,664
Children paying	...	10,566
Total	...	13,230

As from the beginning of August milk was supplied free of cost to all children attending school, but was only available once each day. The average number of bottles supplied each day during the period August to December, 1946, was 10,169.

(c) ADDITIONAL NOURISHMENT.

In addition to the provision of dinners and milk, children who are recommended by the School Medical Officer, are supplied with Cod Liver Oil and Malt, Maltoline or Adexolin at school.

## IX.—CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS, TEACHERS, SCHOOL WELFARE OFFICERS AND VOLUNTARY BODIES.

The co-operation of parents is obtained by their attendance at Routine Medical Inspections and at the School Clinic. Many parents take full advantage of the Maternity and Child Welfare Service and this is a valuable means of encouraging them to become "health minded" during the early years of the child's life.

Parents and teachers are kept in touch with the organisation and work of the School Health Service by talks to parent-teacher associations, by the School Medical Officers and staff. Teachers are encouraged to report to the School Medical Officer children who are thought to be in need of medical attention.

Without the active co-operation of teachers, the School Health Service would function imperfectly, and the thanks of the School Medical and Dental staffs are due to all members of the teaching profession who have, during the past year, and in some cases for many years, done everything possible to assist the service.

Close co-operation exists between the various sections of the School Medical Service and Education Departments and valuable help has been afforded by the Voluntary Association for Mental Welfare and the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

### X. - HANDICAPPED PUPILS.

Following the passing of the Education Act, 1944, the whole problem of the handicapped child, who is suffering from disability of mind or body, has been extensively reviewed by the Ministry of Education. This subject will therefore be briefly reviewed, with an eye to the future, in the following paragraphs.

The children selected for special educational treatment are ascertained through the co-operation of parents, teachers, Health Visitors and School Medical Officers, etc.

Parents may request examination *any time after child is two years of age*. Special educational treatment must be provided when necessary, even though the child is not in attendance at school. The great majority of handicapped children will not, however, be found until they commence school, and the success of ascertainment therefore rests largely upon teachers.

The following is given as a rough guide of the number of handicapped pupils that may be expected in the various categories:—

	No. per 1,000 registered pupils.	No. based on school population of 11,000 (approx. figure for Ipswich).	No. of cases already classified in Ipswich.
1. Blind ... ..	.2 to .3	2 to 3	3
2. Partially Sighted ...	1	11	12
3. Deaf ... ..	.7 to 1	7 to 11	8
4. Partially Deaf ...	1 +	11 +	5
5. Delicate ... ..	10 to 20	110 to 220	117
6. Diabetic ... ..	No	estimate available.	
7. Educationally Sub- normal ... ..	110	900*	117
8. Epileptic ... ..	.2	2	1
9. Maladjusted ... ..	10	110	10
10. Physically Handi- capped ... ..	5 to 8	55 to 88	30
11. Speech Defects ...	15 to 30	165 to 330	145

\* Based on School population over 7 years of age.



## SPECIAL CATEGORIES OF HANDICAPPED PUPILS.

1. **BLIND PUPILS**—who require education by methods not involving the use of sight, and must therefore be sent to one of the residential special schools in other areas. Estimated number = 2 or 3, actual number classified = 3, all of whom are in residential special schools.

2. **PARTIALLY SIGHTED PUPILS**—who can be educated by special methods involving the use of sight. Estimated number = 11; actual number classified = 12. Two of these are in residential special schools. Efforts are being made to provide large sheets of paper and exercise books and thick soft black pencils and broad pens for the children attending the ordinary schools.

3. **DEAF PUPILS**—who require special methods of education in special schools. Estimated number = 7-11; actual number = 8, 6 of whom are in residential special schools and the other two are awaiting vacancies.

4. **PARTIALLY DEAF PUPILS**—who require special educational arrangements but not all those used for the deaf. Estimated number = 11; actual number classified = 5. One is already attending a residential special school. Two children attending the ordinary schools have been provided with hearing aids.

The whole problem of the ascertainment and treatment of deaf children has been dealt with in the form of a special report to the Education Committee, and recommendations have been made for the use of the modern gramophone audiometer as well as the audiogram and hearing aids for treatment.

The other problem in connection with the deaf is the necessity for an increased number of places in residential schools. This is a national problem and may be solved within the next year or two by the regionalisation scheme.

5. **DELICATE PUPILS**—who cannot without risk to their health be educated in the normal regime of an ordinary school. Estimated number = 110 to 220; actual number classified = 117.

Special educational treatment is at present provided at Whitton Open Air School for delicate children over seven years of age. In view of the fact that the Education Act, 1944, provides for such treatment for children over the age of two, it is recommended that additional provision be made at Whitton Open Air School for children under seven—probably for an additional 30 children.

The Committee maintains six beds at the Ogilvie School of Recovery, Clacton-on-Sea. In most instances the children sent there have already attended Whitton Open Air School, and have been found to require further treatment at a residential Open Air School.



6. **DIABETIC PUPILS**—who cannot obtain the treatment they need while living at home and require residential care at a hostel. So far no cases have been classified under this heading.

7. **EDUCATIONALLY SUB-NORMAL PUPILS**—that is pupils who by reason of limited ability or other conditions resulting in educational retardation, require some specialised form of education wholly or partly in substitution for the education normally given in ordinary schools.

A child may be deemed incapable of receiving education at school not only if he is himself ineducable, but also if in his own interests and the interests of other children, it is inexpedient that he should be associated with them in any type of school.

The estimated number in this category is 900, the actual number classified at present is only 117, due to the fact that insufficient staff has been available to deal with this problem. Eight of these children are at residential special schools. Special educational treatment for children suitable for attendance at day special schools is provided at Britannia Road Special School.

8. **EPILEPTIC PUPILS**—who require special treatment and education in residential special schools. Estimated number = 2; actual number classified = 1, who is awaiting a vacancy in a residential school.

9. **MALADJUSTED PUPILS**—that is to say, pupils who show evidence of emotional instability or psychological disturbance, and require special educational treatment in order to effect their personal, social or educational re-adjustment.

This special treatment may include treatment at a Child Guidance Centre, visits to the child's home and educational measures. A Child Guidance Clinic is being opened in Ipswich, in conjunction with East and West Suffolk County Councils. Dr. Clouston, a Child Psychiatrist, has already taken up duties and his appointment will be followed by the appointment of two educational psychologists, psychiatric social workers and a play therapist. It is also proposed to open a Hostel for maladjusted children.

It will now be possible for children to receive treatment locally instead of it being necessary to refer them to a London Clinic, and with such facilities available it is anticipated that the number of children classified under this heading will greatly increase.

Estimated number = 110; actual number classified = 10.

10. PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED PUPILS—pupils who by reason of disease or crippling defect cannot be satisfactorily educated in an ordinary school or cannot be educated in such a school without detriment to their health or educational development. These include the following types:—

- (a) Those suffering from Tuberculosis who require education whilst under treatment—this is provided at the South Ward of the Isolation Hospital, which is recognised as a Special School.
- (b) Children likely to spend a long time in hospital and requiring education during their stay for treatment. This is provided either at the South Ward of the Isolation Hospital or at residential hospital schools.
- (c) Children who do not require hospital treatment but require education in a boarding school for cripples. Children in this category are admitted to residential special schools.
- (d) Children who are able to live at home and can attend a day special school provided they get transport. These are catered for at the Whitton Open Air School.

Estimated number = 55 to 88; actual number classified = 30. Two of these pupils are at residential hospital schools and three at the South Ward of the Isolation Hospital.

11. PUPILS SUFFERING FROM SPEECH DEFECTS—who require special educational treatment. The estimate is 165 to 330, while the actual number so far classified is 145. See report by Speech Therapist.

#### BRITANNIA ROAD SPECIAL SCHOOL.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
On Register December, 1945 ... ..	56	25	81
Admitted during the year ... ..	12	4	16
Left during the year ... ..	5	5	10
Remaining December, 1946 ... ..	63	24	87

Of the 10 children who left during the year, 3 boys and 1 girl left at 16 for employment, 1 boy and 1 girl were notified to the Local Authority as incapable of receiving education at school, 2 girls were admitted to residential schools, 1 girl was transferred to a Secondary Modern School and 1 boy was sent to a School for maladjusted children.

## WHITTON OPEN AIR SCHOOL.

	Boys	Girls.	Total.
On Register December, 1945 ... ..	52	64	116
Admitted during the year ... ..	39	23	62
Left during the year ... ..	23	35	58
Remaining December, 1946 ... ..	68	52	120

CHILDREN WHO ENTERED THE SCHOOL DURING THE YEAR WERE  
DIAGNOSED AS FOLLOWS:—

Debility ... ..	44
Respiratory catarrh ... ..	10
Orthopaedic defects :—	
Acquired ... ..	1
Congenital ... ..	2
Allergical Conditions ... ..	2
Heart Disease :—	
Congenital ... ..	1
Organic Acquired ... ..	2

## XI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

## (a) EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN.

Total number of medical examinations during the year was 231.

Number passed on first examination ...	205
Number passed on re-examination ...	19
Number re-examined ... ..	5
Number refused ... ..	7

## (b) SPEECH THERAPY.

The following report has been submitted by Miss Hurst, who served as Speech Therapist in Ipswich, from September to December, 1946.

## SPEECH THERAPY.

Following the resignation of Miss Miller in December, 1945, no speech clinics were held until September, 1946.

Since September, all the children previously attending the Speech Clinic have been re-examined, together with many new cases referred by the head teachers.

As a result, 145 children have been found to be in need of treatment.

One central clinic, with three branch clinics, has been established.

A time-table has been drawn up, with 59 children attending once a week. As many of these children as possible have been receiving individual treatment.

Thirty-three cases of Dyslalia, 13 cases of Stammering and 3 cases of Dysphonia have been treated, and 10 cases have been temporarily discharged. The remaining 86 cases have been put on the waiting list.

The ground work of an efficient clinic has been laid down which, with adequate accommodation and staff, could form an effective branch of the School Medical Service.

(Signed) R. B. HURST.

(c) DISABLED TRAINEES.

At the request of the Ministry of Education, 26 students attending the Ipswich School of Commerce under the Ministry of Labour's Scheme for the Training of Disabled Persons, have been kept under medical supervision. Under these arrangements any students requiring further specialist advice or treatment were referred to the East Suffolk and Ipswich Hospital.

(d) PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL POPULATION.

	1944.	1945.	1946.
Number of Primary & Secondary Schools	32	41	43
Average number on School Registers ...	10,196	11,224	11,667
Average attendance of children at School	8,791	9,991	10,318

NOTE.—The increase in the number of schools is accounted for by the addition of two Nursery Schools.

TABLE I.

MEDICAL INSPECTIONS OF PUPILS ATTENDING  
MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

(1) No. of Inspections:—

Entrants ... ..	1735
Second Age Group ... ..	636
Third Age Group ... ..	1040

Total ... 3,411

(2) No. of other Routine Inspections ...

—

Grand Total 3,411

## B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

No. of Special Inspections and Re-Inspections 18,275

TABLE II.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE NUTRITION OF PUPILS  
INSPECTED DURING THE YEAR IN THE ROUTINE AGE  
GROUPS.

Number of Pupils Inspected.	A (Excellent)		B (Normal)		C (Slightly subnormal)		D (Bad)	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
3,411	1145	33·57	1882	55·17	383	11·23	1	·03

TABLE III.

Group I.—Treatment of Minor Ailments (excluding uncleanness).

Total number of defects treated or under treatment  
during the year under the Authority's  
Scheme ... 4,374

Group II.—Treatment of Defective Vision and Squint.

*Under the  
Authority's Scheme.*

Errors of Refraction (including squint)	...	350
Other defect or disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I.)	...	119
Total	...	469

No. of pupils for whom spectacles were:—

*Under the  
Authority's Scheme.*

(a) Prescribed	...	287
(b) Obtained	...	258

Group III.—Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.

*Under the  
Authority's Scheme.*

Received Operative treatment	...	217
Received other forms of treatment	...	2
Total number treated	...	219

TABLE IV.  
DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

(1) Number of pupils inspected by the Dentist.					
(a) Routine age-groups:	...	...	...	8,371	
(b) Specials	...	...	...	1,847	
(c) Total (Routine and Specials)	...	...	...	10,218	
(2) Number found to require treatment	...	...	...	6,251	
(3) Number actually treated	...	...	...	4,802	
(4) Attendances made by pupils for treatment	...	...	...	7,368	
(5) Half-days devoted to:—					
Inspection	...	...	...	74	
Treatment	...	...	...	1,034	
			Total	...	1,108
(6) Fillings:—					
Permanent teeth	...	...	...	3,585	
Temporary teeth	...	...	...	787	
			Total	...	4,372
(7) Extractions:					
Permanent teeth	...	...	...	680	
Temporary teeth	...	...	...	4,457	
			Total	...	5,137
(8) Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions	...			2,001	
(9) Other Operations:—					
Permanent teeth	...	...	...	500	
Temporary teeth	...	...	...	341	
			Total	...	841

TABLE V.  
VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

(i.) Total number of examinations of pupils in the schools by School Nurses or other authorised persons	...	...	...	...	32,272
(ii.) Number of <i>individual</i> pupils found unclean	...				540







